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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Sedan Capitulation.

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SEDAN.

The Text of the Capitulation.

A French superior officer has given a textual copy of the capitulation of Sedan. When the consulting commission of generals were discussing as *parlementers* with the Prussian commanders and the General de Moltke, two of the French generals were for a resistance to the last, but the great Prussian strategist told them at once that he knew exactly their desperate position, that the French troops now in Sedan were without food or ammunition, and that being surrounded on either side resistance would be madness. After those arguments the capitulation was agreed to, and the following document, perfectly authentic, was immediately signed. The French colonels, on hearing it, burned the flags and eagles of their regiments, the soldiers threw their guns, their swords, ammunition, etc., in the Meuse, breaking everything at hand, sooner than let them come into the hands of the enemy.

[COPY.]

SEDAN, Sept. 2.—By the chief of the staff of his Majesty King William, Commander-in-Chief of the German armies and the General Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, both with full powers from his Majesty the King and the Emperor of the French, the following agreement has been concluded:—

Article 1. The French army, under the command of General Wimpffen, surrounded actually by superior forces around Sedan, are prisoners of war.

Article 2. Owing to the valorous defense of that army, an exception (exemption) is made for all the generals and officers, and for the superior employes having rank of officers in the military list, who will give their word of honor in writing not to take up arms against Germany, nor to act in any way against the interests of that nation, till the end of the present war. The officers and employes accepting that condition will keep their arms and the effects belonging to them personally.

Article 3. All the other arms and the army material, consisting of flags, eagles, cannons, horses, war ammunitions, military trains, will be surrendered at Sedan by a military commission named by the commander-in-chief, to be given at once to the German commissary.

Article 4. The town of Sedan will be given up at once, in its present state, and no later than the evening of the 2d of September, to be put at the disposal of the King of Prussia.

Article 5. The officers who will not undertake the engagement mentioned in Article 2, and the troops of the armies, will be conducted with their regiments, in their corps, and in military order.

This measure will commence on the 2d of September, and will terminate on the 3d; the soldiers will be brought up by the house, near D'Yzes, and put in the hands of the German commissary by their officers, who will then give their commands to their non-commissioned officers. The military surgeons will remain, without exception, at the rear to take care of the wounded.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

How Long Can the City Hold Out?

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, of Paris, September 6, publishes an article from Xavier Raymond on the probable conditions of a siege of Paris. We extract the principal portions:—

The possible duration of resistance increases in proportion to the size of the place. Sebastopol was defended for eleven months against an army of 200,000 men and an artillery which at the end of the operations amounted to more than 800 pieces. Why that long defense? Because the fortress was not blockaded, because it could constantly renew its troops and its munitions. The French capital would be still more difficult to block up; its continuous enceinte is about is about thirty-six kilometres (five eighths of a mile each) in circumference, and the line of the forts more than 100 kilometres. To invest it would require a vastly superior army than the one the Prussians can bring before the walls. The great extent of the fortifications, moreover, presents a considerable advantage. What inflicts most injury on besieged places is the convergence of the enemy's fire. The town being ordinarily of no great extent, the concentric lines with which the besieger surrounds it causes the missiles to cross, and, ably directed on a few selected points, they could do the greatest mischief; during that time the forts reply by fires necessarily divergent, so that, for an equal expenditure of ammunition, its guns can only have a very inferior effect. At Paris the case is very different; the considerable extent of the works sensibly diminishes the curve of the lines and the convergence of the enemy's fire; the attack and defense must therefore be considered parallel, and consequently if the artillery of the besieged is better served than that of its assailants it may have the advantage. On the other hand, owing to the long range of the cannon, the forts protect each other; and at least three of them would have to be taken before an enemy could arrive at the fortifications. As to these latter, they are so constructed that each advanced bastion is protected by the four others to the right and as many to the left. However, the Prussians have shown at Strasburg that they count less on the evil they can do to the ramparts and the garrison than on the disaster they can inflict on the unfortunate population. In the capital that odious calculation would be foiled. The German batteries, if established outside the forts, could not reach the city; if they were brought to the walls they could hardly send their projectiles beyond the old octroi barrier. A large space, all the old Paris of Louis Philippe, would therefore be a shelter for the population. But we have supposed the siege regularly commenced; could that be so easily accomplished? M. Raymond calculates that at Sebastopol the allies had the sea and their war ships to bring their heavy guns. At the attack on Antwerp the French had before the citadel ninety pieces, which required 10,000 horses to draw the carriages. Thus, then, more than fifty thousand would be necessary to bring to the capital the artillery which assailed the Russian fortress. Those animals are not to be thought of, but Prussia doubtless counts on replacing them by road locomotives.

BATTLE-FIELD HORRORS.

The Dead and Wounded—Harrowing Scenes and Incidents.

A correspondent with the German army, writing from before Metz, August 27, says:—

One poor boy struck me; he was about seventeen, and what is called a "Fahnrich" or ensign. It is in this army necessary for all officers to serve a year as fahnrich before they get their commission as lieutenant, which is the first grade in the military profession. He was lying with his sword in his right hand, pointing towards the enemy, having fallen on his right side, and must have died instantly, as the left hand grasping his left side told too plainly where the fatal bullet had struck him. He had his gloves on, which first attracted my attention, and his face, which was turned upwards, betrayed none of the emotions that it must have exhibited as the bullet struck him, for he looked wrapt in the softest slumber.

I was, during one part of the action, standing near some Hussars who were in reserve. The sun was pouring its rays upon us, and around us on every side lay the wounded. One poor fellow cried to them for water, "Comrade, for God's sake, give me water! one little drop. I am on fire, I am on fire! for God's sake give me but one drop; only wet my lips!" and another near him could only hold his hands up in prayer, and point to his lips. A good-natured Hussar, touched by the appeal, got off his horse and ran to them with his water-bottle; he was in the act of raising the man's head when a shell fell within a yard of them and, bursting, blew the whole three to atoms.

The havoc that was made in the cavalry throughout the whole of the 18th was fearful; and I saw a Cuirassier regiment, who, in their breastplates, white tunics, and high boots, looked the very beau ideal of heavy cavalry, come out of the action numerically about two squadrons strong. Their colonel marched slowly at their head, utterly overcome at the loss of his gallant men. He had five officers with him out of twenty-five that had ridden out with him that morning. On the 18th one of the most brilliant actions of the day was admitted on all sides to be the storming of St. Privat, which was taken after the most terrific cannonade, by which it was simply riddled to pieces. Nothing throughout could be braver than the French troops, and they are by all allowed to fight remarkably well, the fault lying in bad generalship and inferior artillery, as compared with the opposing force. Around this particular place the dead lay so thick that one could scarcely walk one's horse through them, most of them killed by shells, which inflict, as may be supposed, the most ghastly wounds. There was a French officer still lying in a ditch by the roadside the morning after the battle, when I went to look over the place again. He had been shot through the chest, and in his left hand held a letter that he had evidently long carried with him. I dismounted and disengaged it from his hand, and am happy in being able to return it to the sender, who cannot but rejoice to think that his last thought in this world was of her.

NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.

Special Account of the Act—"It is Well, Sir."

Dinant (Belgium) Sept. 5, Cor. of the Soir.

Listen, for what I can now give you is a page of history.

Napoleon III having written to the King of Prussia the letter which you are acquainted with, William replied. "Let him come himself; otherwise he will be treated like a private soldier, although he scarcely deserves it."

Napoleon then betook himself in the manner related to the farm at which the King had established his headquarters.

The *caleche* having arrived at the door of the house the ex-Emperor alighted, extinguished his cigarette, and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King, in a general's uniform, with his helmet on, was walking up and down in a feverish state, his hands crossed behind his back.

The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took off his hat, and saluted the King, using the German language. William did not reply either by word or gesture, but after a few more paces came and placed himself erect, stiff and terrible, in front of Napoleon, who remained bareheaded with his body slightly inclined.

"Sire," he said, still in German, "I came to repeat to your Majesty *viva voce* what I had the honor of writing to you yesterday evening."

"It is well, sir;" replied the King, whose color was considerably heightened, while his voice had a whistling sound owing to the efforts he made to restrain himself; 'I have decided that Spandau shall be assigned to you for prison—I mean, residence; you will there wait for my further orders."

"Sire," said Napoleon.

"I have spoken, sir," exclaimed the King, striking his sabre on the dusty floor of the room.

"Au revoir donc Monsieur, mon frere," said the Emperor, this time in French. He then saluted in the most courteous manner the different personages, and left the room as calm as if he had been presiding at an opening of the Chambers.

When outside he took a cigarette and lighted it by the cigar of a cuirassier in white uniform, and was preparing to again get into his carriage when a general officer came from the King to beg him to pass into a neighboring court, where William, who wished to have a longer conversation, would send for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into a court where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little piece of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and at the staff officer, who, standing up, was watching all his movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He moistened his lips with it, and then, looking at the contents of the glass, smiled, and said to the officer, "Nero, when conquered, passed his last hour near a pond, from which he drank; I am more fortunate than he."

Then, having swallowed all the water, and given back the glass, "it is true," he added, that my reign never resembled his." So saying he "resumed his smoking.

After a good half hour a general officer came from the Prussian monarch to beg him to enter a room where the King was alone. They remained together for nearly an hour and a half, speaking in a very low tone.

At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got into a post-chaise with the Prussian arms on it and took the route by Luxemburg to Cassel, where he will proceed to Spandau. This last is a fortress which protects Berlin on the northeast side; it contains a State prison of a very gloomy aspect.

Those who form the suite of the King pretend that it is the intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment, the King is reported to have said, would be only the just chastisement of so great an offender. An officer of the Prussian staff, who is going to Namur and Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Prince Royal and that of Count Bismarck, the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, so great was his exasperation against him for having caused the death of so many brave soldiers. The equipages, carriages, and the imperial servants were seized at Arlon by the Belgian authorities; the various persons belonging to him were liberated on parole, but with the recommendation to get rid of their liveries, which they very readily did. You can have no idea in Paris of the exasperation that prevails against the Emperor and his friends among the French who throng here from the field of battle.

The Cologne *Gazette* of September 7 has the following:—

The Emperor Napoleon, according to the King's telegram, would only give up his sword as a private individual, and not as chief of the government, although that pretension might be questioned as a point of right. He was unwilling, perhaps, to see himself constrained to a peace like the one which Francis I concluded with Charles V at Madrid in January, 1526. The fact will be remembered that the French monarch had previously declared, in presence of witnesses, that he would not be bound by the treaty, and he had it broken by the notables at Cognac. Prussia will take care that the one which will shortly be signed shall not be treated in a similar manner.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The War and its Effects on Travel.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes from St. Moritz, Switzerland, under date of August 24:—

"It would be most advisable for those who are coming abroad this winter to come by the way of England, and have their money and letters reach them through English bankers; to avoid passing the winter in Germany, or any of the large French cities; to take their baggage with them, and not to send it; and to be careful about having families separated, since it has occurred very often that families thus divided have experienced much difficulty in meeting again.

"It is amusing to observe the conduct of the people of different nationalities. The phlegmatic Germans have actually ceased to discuss the prices of travel, the relative expenses of watering places and the glories of country air and scenery, to grow warm over the continued success of their arms. The Frenchman vibrates rapidly in his conversation between the beautiful figure and toilet of some lady and the utility of infantry and the chassepot. He anathematizes, in turn, Bismarck and Napoleon, the generals and the Corps Legislatif, usually winding up by resolving to go home and enlist. The Englishman reads the London *Times* in the morning, and quotes the first half of the leader to his neighbor at dinner, who in turn quotes the second half. Each one then feels satisfied that the other is an intelligent man, and both continue to express the sentiments of the *Times* until the next day. They then read again, and if the *Times* has not changed its opinion they do not, but if it has they do. On Tuesday perhaps no *Times* comes, and the Englishman, with noble consistency, refuses to look at any foreign journal, murmuring to himself, with Mussulman devotion, 'England is England and the *Times* is her prophet.' He continues to hold the opinions of Saturday's issue until that of Monday arrives, and his political sun once more shines on his darkened pathway.

"Then, we observe the Russian bear. He watches the contest with great interest, anxious to know whether the doctrine that 'might makes right' is to be adopted, or whether the European balance of power is always to be maintained, because in the former case he proposes to give his Turkish neighbor an affectionate hug and lay his paw gently upon Constantinople.

"We Americans display our well-known character's ics. We read all the newspapers, talk with all the foreigners, form our own opinions from good reasons, and respect a man who may hold a contrary opinion, allowing the possibility of his being right."

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

French Outrage and Prussian Forbearance.

A correspondent of the London *Gazette* writes (September 3d):—

To-day I went to visit the deserted village of Audun, on the French frontier, which, no doubt, you will recollect was ordered to be burnt by Prince Frederick Charles, on account of the supposed complicity of the peasants in the raid made by the Douaniers and gendarmes on a squadron of Saxon Hussars billeted in the village on the 30th of last month. From what I gathered the following seems to be a true account:—The Prussians, numbering over 100 troopers, came into the village and behaved themselves exceedingly well; next morning they intended to march away; but the Burgomaster seems to have had a grudge against the Prussians, and he obtained an order from the commandant at Thionville, who sent a strong force of Douaniers and gendarmes. They seem to have entered during the night, and waited for the unfortunate men as they came out of their billets, and then shot or bayoneted them before they mounted. Five poor fellows were in a stable getting their horses ready, when some gendarmes entered; they threw themselves at their mercy, as they were not armed. A civilian threw himself between the gendarmes and Hussars; they bayoneted the civilian and killed four Hussars; the fifth is still alive, but dangerously ill, having received a bayonet wound in the chest. Then there was a general *melee* in the streets, which resulted in the death of eight Hussars and three gendarmes and several wounded. One poor Hussar was found two days after in a hedgerow behind the houses, with nothing on him but his shirt, one boot on and the other under him (which it is supposed he must have had in his hand in running away), and his head split open. The officers in command, it appears, got safely away, but one of them had his horse shot, which galloped with his rider about two miles, and then fell dead on the Luxemburg frontier, the officer at the same time remarking to a peasant passing by, "Thank God, he has not fallen on French soil!" When the order came for the burning of the village the peasants all left it, and I am told by an eye-witness that it was, indeed, a lamentable sight to see old and young of the French peasantry coming into the village of Eshe (in Luxemburg), driving their cattle and all their worldly goods before them. The order for burning the village would have been executed but for the interference of a gentleman of some standing residing in Eshe, who proved to the Prussian commandant, at a court of inquiry, who was sent there to fire the village, that the peasants were innocent. The commandant said that he perfectly believed the statement, and that he would disobey his orders, at the risk of losing his commission, and not fire the village.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A CIRCLE OF DETACHED FORTS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says modern warfare has shown in more than one instance the value of entrenched camps, formed by a circle of detached forts, with the main fortress for its nucleus. Mantua, by its position, was an entrenched camp, so was Dantzic, more or less, in 1807, and these two were the only fortresses which ever arrested Napoleon I. Again, in 1813, Dantzic was enabled by its detached forts—field works for the most part—to offer a prolonged resistance. The whole of Radetzky's campaign in 1849 in Lombardy hinged on the entrenched camp of Verona, itself the nucleus of the celebrated Quadrilateral; so did the whole of the Crimean war depend on the entrenched camp of Sebastopol, which held out so long merely because the Allies were unable to invest it on all sides, and cut off supplies and reinforcements from the besieged.

RAPID RECOVERY OF WOUNDED.

We read in a letter from Metz:—"The head doctor in charge of the wounded at Gravelotte informs me that in no war upon record have the wounded so soon recovered and been able so soon to return to their duty. This he accounts for by the very small and clean wounds that the chassepot bullet inflicts. In nine cases out of twelve where the bullet has touched a bone it has been diverted from its course, and has taken a diagonal direction. A splintered bone is a case of rare occurrence. On the other hand, the needle bullet makes a fearful wound, and the Prussian shells, cased as they are with lead to take the grooves, still worse."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Writing of the Prince Imperial, the London correspondent of the *Scotsman* says:—"Three or four years ago he was in a very delicate condition. A disease of the ankle bones and other rather alarming symptoms appeared. I saw him almost daily at Biarritz at this time, and when he was playing with young Conneau on the terrace of the chateau, it was easy to see how he limped, and when he went out into the town he always rode in a carriage, even when the Emperor and Empress were on foot. The great physical fatigue and anxiety to which the poor boy has of late been subject have produced some indications of a recurrence of the old disorder, and hence the visit to Hastings."

THE FALLEN EMPEROR.

The London *Post* contends that the Imperial family of France has at this moment a title of no common kind to the good wishes and friendly estimation of Englishmen. That the Emperor, in governing a most impracticable and impulsive people, may have committed some grave mistakes, is not denied; but who that remembers the France of 1848 and compares it with the France of the early part of 1870, cannot see the enormous strides in national prosperity which, under the rule of Napoleon III, the Empire has made? And if now his sun has gone down in cloud and storm, it is more owing to the force of circumstances than to any inherent defects in his own discharge of his exalted office.

TOO MANY PRISONERS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Prussians must be beginning to feel rather uncomfortable at the number of French prisoners they have on their hands. To say nothing of the trouble of guarding them, the expense of feeding them must add considerably to the cost of the war. If the French really wished to annoy their invaders to the utmost degree, they perhaps could not put them in a more embarrassing condition than by forming army after army and capitulating as fast as they formed. There ought not to be much difficulty in carrying out this plan. Very little training as a soldier is necessary to make a good prisoner, nor is there any occasion to be particular as to age, height, or general soundness. They have only to go on calling out the men of all ages until they reach those between seventy-five and eighty-five. If they can muster some thousands of these, and get them hemmed in by the Prussians, they may afford to laugh at their foes.

YOUTHFUL TROOPS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—"No one can help being struck with the youthful and undeveloped appearance of the regulars and the very unwieldy elements of which many battalions of the French National Guard are composed. Some of the respectable battalions march and look well enough on parade, but the battalions just organized, and taken from quarters of the town notoriously disaffected to the recent Government, are little more than a rabble. It is curious to see a gate of the Tuileries guarded by a voltigeur of the guard on one side, and an armed citizen in a blouse on the other. Whatever the late Imperial Guard may inwardly think, it has followed the popular movement, and offered up its eagles on the altar of freedom."

THE FRENCH "TURCOS."

The Baron Henry von Maltzan, the well-known African traveller, writes from Tripoli to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* as follows:—

"I am daily reading in the newspapers accounts of the dreadful cruelties committed by the Turcos upon the wounded German prisoners. I am not at all astonished at these reports. The Turcos, for the most part, consist of inhabitants of the Caboul, well known as the most brutal and ferocious nation of the North African tribes. In the Caboul campaign of 1857 the captured French prisoners had their limbs torn from them and the wounded had their eyes plucked out and their noses and ears cut off by the women of Caboul, and every manly heart must be filled with indignation to find that the French, who call themselves a civilized nation, should employ such bloodthirsty men, whose instincts are well known to them, in war against another civilized nation, and hound them on against the Germans. But the day of reckoning does not seem far distant."

NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

A Leipsic letter in the Paris *Constitutionnel* says:—"I have just seen in a bookseller's window here the new map of the German Empire ('Die Karte des Deutchen Reiches.') It absorbs in France, Lorraine, Alsace, and Franche-Comte; the line then leaves the Doubs, and passes in Switzerland between Berne and Friburg, borders St. Gothard on the south, and crosses the Alps to Trieste, whence it remounts by Gratz and Vienna to the confines of Prussian Silesia, swallowing up in its passage through Austria all the territory west of that line. To the north nothing is changed. Only the color of the German provinces belonging to Russia is the same as that of the so-called empire; the only difference is that it is a little paler."

SECOND EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Russia Preparing for War.

Prussia and Lorraine.

The Czar Says No!

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Continual Skirmishing.

Occupation of Versailles

The Late Armistice Project.

Account of its Failure.

Russia Threatens—She Protests Against the Conquest of Lorraine.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* states Russia is preparing for war. She protests against the annexation of Lorraine to Germany.

French Prisoners Employed by the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The King of Prussia, citing the precedent of the first Napoleon, employs the French prisoners he has captured on the public works.

Skirmishing Near Paris.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The following news has just been made public by the Ministry. The subprefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfort, going to Bartheheim and Enisheim. Advices from Paris to the evening of the 18th have the following:—The Prussians made a reconnoissance near Joinville to-day, and an engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven off.

Sharp firing has been heard near Courget for two hours.

Occupation of Versailles.

Versailles has been occupied by the German Uhlans. The chateau which serves as a French ambulance, or hospital, it is thought, would be protected. It is understood that the Prussians will make their headquarters at Versailles permanently.

Prussian Scouts Killed.

The Garde Mobile around Paris are killing great numbers of Prussian scouts.

The Barricade System.

The Government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris.

Henri Rochefort has been charged with the superintendency of this work.

African Recruits.

The *Pays* says that the army at Lyons is incorporating African recruits. The organization is progressing rapidly. This army is designed to operate in the departments of the East. Detachments have already gone forward to Besancon and the Vosges. The Prussians have threatened with death all who attempt to repair the railways they destroy.

The Late Diplomatic Movement.

The *Constitutionnel* gives the following history of the late diplomatic movement:—England took the initiative, charging the Prussian minister at London with certain propositions. The minister transmitted these to the headquarters of King William. Some days passed withou an answer.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister to France, then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that whereas the great powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but as France has no regular government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. To settle this point Jules Favre himself has gone to King William's headquarters.

Positions Occupied by the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 20—2·30 P. M.—There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chatillon, on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Clamart, Meudon, Villeneuve, Vanves, and Fontenay, aux Roses. The Crown Prince is near Fontainbleau. The Prussians crossed the Seine at Choisy le Roi, a few miles above the confluence of the Marne.

Affairs at Strasburg.

Advices have been received from Strasburg up to yesterday, Monday, the cannon of the garrison was nearly quiet.

The Heroic Ulrich Wounded.

General Ulrich, the commander, has been badly wounded. His officers' headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police.

A vote has been taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering; it was decided by a large majority to continue the defense to the last.

Rome not yet Occupied.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—News from Italy to-day is meagre. The city of Rome has not yet been occupied.

THE END OF THE EMPIRE.

The Closing Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

The *Debats* gives the following graphic account of the final scene in the Legislative Body on Sunday, September 4; the last, in fact, of that body's existence:—

M. Girault (of the Cher) and M. Dorian, both members of the Left, attempted to restore order in the Chamber, and at first succeeded. The President maintained a firm attitude, and Count de Palikao, hat in hand, entered the hall, followed by a small number of members of the majority; but a violent attack was made on the door; the President put on his hat, and Count de Palikao withdrew with his supporters, but reappeared a few minutes later, and then left, not to return.

The Chamber was at length invaded by the crowd which had filled the passages; some National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, their knapsacks on their backs, presented themselves at the entrance reserved for the Deputies. M. Girault endeavored in vain to remove them and to induce the members of the majority to return. M. Jules Favre ascended the tribune, and was for a moment listened to. "Let there be no scenes of violence," said he; "let us reserve our arms for the enemy, and fight to the last. At this moment union is necessary, and for that reason we do not proclaim the republic." Loud interruption, followed with cries of "Yes, yes!" and "Vive la Republique!" The disturbers rushed to the tribune and surrounded M. Jules Favre. One of them attempted to speak, and was only removed with difficulty. In the meantime the President left the chair, which remained unoccupied; but behind the chair about a dozen National Guards were ranged, and from time to time, when the noise became too deafening, one of them rang the President's bell.

The irruption into the Chamber continued; the floor, and soon after the seats of the deputies, on which only a few members of the Left remained, were filled with a motley crowd in blouses, coarse woollen shirts, or in the uniform of the National Guard; there were caps and kepis of all colors and shapes, and some muskets, from which the bayonets had been removed, and with the muzzles ornamented with sprigs of green leaves, were waved overhead. At 3 o'clock a cry of "Vive Rochefort!" arose, to which was added, "Let us go and release him from Sainte-Pelagie!" The tumult became indescribable; some of the invaders seized on the pens and papers of the Deputies and commenced scribbling; others, who had seated themselves at the bureaus, threw the minutes and other documents contained in the secretaries' desks on the heads of those below. The President's bell was being rung without cessation! The crowd called for the Deputies, but none remained. A cry of "To the Hotel de Ville!" was raised, and the crowd gradually left the hall. After the departure of M. Schneider, at 3·30, the members of the Legislative Body withdrew to one of the rooms of the Presidency to continue the discussion which had been interrupted by the invasion of the hall by the crowd. The question on the order of the day was the formation of a new government. A member of the Left Centre said that the members were not invested with powers to decide on that point; that their strict duty, if they did not wish to encroach on the rights of the national sovereignty, was to choose a committee among the members of the Chamber, charged with adopting the necessary measures for maintaining order for organizing the national defense. These words were well received, but on the announcement being made that several members of the Left had formed themselves into a provisional government at the Hotel de Ville, three Deputies, MM. Grevy, Lefevre Pontalis, and Garnier-Pages were chosen by the Chamber to place themselves in communication with the above-named colleagues, and to come to an understanding on the means of acting in common. It was then about 6 o'clock. The delegates from the Legislative Body proceeded to the Hotel de Ville and explained the object of their mission, and subsequently M. Jules Favre conveyed the reply of the Government to the Palais Bourbon. He thanked the Deputies for the co-operation they had offered, but said that such a course could lead to no result. The Legislative Body is in consequence declared to be dissolved, and the Deputies who had remained at the presidency withdrew. The Deputies of Paris, with the exception of M. Thiers, assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and have formed themselves into a government.

MR. SEWARD.

The Ex-Secretary in California—The Plan of his Chinese Trip.

Mr. Seward is in San Francisco, and has lately given to a reporter there his views on various topics:—

"The reception extended by Mr. Seward was exceedingly cordial. The reporter apologized for his unseasonable visit, so soon after the arrival of the great statesman, and before he had time to recover from the fatigue incident to his journey, stating that he had not hoped for the honor of an interview with Mr. Seward himself, but the eagerness with which the public craved for news pertaining to so distinguished a guest must plead his pardon.

"Mr. Seward—I shall be most happy, sir, to give you any information in my power. You are not trespassing on my physical endurance, for I have withstood the fatigue of the journey remarkably well and experience no undue exhaustion.

"Interviewer—Your stay in the city will not be long?

"Mr. Seward—I shall leave on the steamer on the 1st of next month.

"Interviewer—It is generally supposed that a Government vessel has been placed at your disposal, and that you are to visit China and Japan semi-officially?

"Mr. Seward—Such is not the case. I never have visited and never will visit foreign lands in any other capacity than that of a plain American citizen. I am travelling as any American would travel—to gain information, and have no authority connected in the least with government affairs. I pay my own expenses, and am going on the regular steamer. My

OBJECT IN GOING

is twofold—to gather information and to benefit my health. For years I have been thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics and needs of the eastern and interior portions of our own country. I have travelled in all portions of Europe, have been north nearly to the North Pole, and south to the Torrid Zone. I have always had an ardent desire to go westward, but until the completion of the overland railway I have been unable to do so. Last year I had a long and pleasant tour mapped out, but I only partially carried out my intentions. I visited California, which I have long had a very high admiration of. My preconceived opinions were more than realized. I went up to Alaska, returned to San Francisco. I visited San Diego and went down to Mexico. I intended returning again to San Francisco, and going thence to China, but I found the season was advancing and concluded it would be better and easier to return home and take another start. So I am now here in pursuance of my original intention to visit the Orient.

THE TRIP.

"Interviewer—Do you think so long a journey will benefit your health?

"Mr. Seward—When I left home my friends gathered around me with sad countenances, and expressed their fears that I would be unable to endure the trip. I asked them how old they thought I was. They said they understood that I was sixty-nine years of age. I told them that was the case. They said they thought I was too old to undertake such a long trip. I told them if a man sixty-nine years of age was too old to travel he was too old to stay at home. The fact is, I enjoy better health travelling than I do when at home, for travel is a change from the sedentary life I have always led.

"Interviewer—How long a time do you anticipate your trip will occupy?

"Mr. Seward—I think perhaps a year. I have made no definite calculations beyond this; I intend to go up as far as Pekin and to examine the country and return before the rivers freeze. What I do then depends entirely upon circumstances and the inclination of our party. I may, and I presume I shall, visit the principal ports in China and Japan; and when I have concluded my stay I purpose returning home by way of the Suez Canal, thus making the trip around the world.

"Judge Hardenburgh—Your former trip to this coast proved beneficial to your health?

"Mr. Seward—Quite so. And it gave me great satisfaction. I learned much about the countries north of us, and also about Mexico. We Americans do not know anything about either. We use our own capital for our own development, and forget that there are countries of vast and undeveloped resources on either side of us. The time has now come when the civilization of the United States must reflect on adjoining countries. They must draw their enlightenment from us.

MEXICO.

"Interviewer—What is your opinion in relation to the present state of Mexico?

"Mr. Seward—I think Mexico is the least understood and appreciated country on the earth. She has immense resources, and is bound to achieve great wealth and power.

"Judge Hardenburgh—Dou you consider her capable of self-government?

"Mr. Seward—I certainly do. She has been working under great disadvantages. The Spanish colony brought with them, root and branch, the curse of an ecclesiastical government. The Mexican have had to fight that for years. They have fought and conquered Maximilian, and they have just now got Papacy under subjection to such an extent that a church bell dare not ring only for so long a time. A man can now be born, marry, and die without the aid of a priest. The priests do not now control Mexico near as much as Beecher does the United States. They have public schools, a good system of taxation, and, I consider, are now capable of self-government.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

"Judge Hardenburgh—The coolie question seems to be the most important one at present. What will come of it?

"Mr. Seward—You would make a good interviewer, Judge. Your question reminds me of a time when I was interviewed on a law suit. I was counsel for one side of a land case, and a man wanted to know what ground of support I had. I took out a huge pile of deeds, power of attorney, etc., which I had been furnished with, and handed them to him to read. He said it was too long a job, so I read them right through for him. It took two or three hours, and when I had finished I looked up at him to see how he stood it. His only surprise seemed to be that the papers had not been drawn up by myself. I told him I could have drawn them up, but that I had taken my privilege of using the labor of some one else. So it is in this case; I could only give you the labor of some one else. I want to see what is in that country. That is what I am going for—merely to satisfy myself. Now, Judge Hastings, when you and your daughter take another trip to the Old World, you must take this China trip. It will do you much better than it will to 'do Europe.'

"The chat lasted over an hour, and appeared to be enjoyed by all parties. Mr. Seward did the most of the talking, as his listeners were quite willing he should do. The conversation most of the time took a general and humorous turn, occasionally trenching on politics, during which Judge Hastings, being the only Democrat present, came in for several sly raps in Mr. Seward's dry way."

DISCOVERIES IN NEW MEXICO.

Astonishing Aztec Ruins—Altar Fires and Skeletons.

Advices from Santa Fe state that Governor Arny, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls tower perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical. Among these ruins were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous, to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants. In one of these canons, the rocky walls of which rose not less than 2000 feet from the base, and whose summits on either hand inclined to each other, forming part of an arch, there were found, high up, hewn out of the rocks, the ruins of Aztec towns of great extent, now tenantless, desolate. In each of these rocky eyries there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about twenty feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of the room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. The only solution of this enigma thus far ventured is, that these solitary rooms were the altar places of the Aztec fires; that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each instance to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of these regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people—their hoped for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the ruins proved that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. But who these people were, whence they came, or whither they are gone, is now, probably, one of the mysteries to remain eternally unsolved. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders planted against the walls. Roundhouses, twenty feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut-stone, and plastered inside, were also found in excellent preservation. Astonishing discoveries have been made of gold and silver regions richer than yet known on this continent. They are supposed, by well-informed persons, to be the East mines, of which tradition has handed down the most marvellous tales, and the mines themselves discover unmistakable evidences of having been successfully worked ages ago.

OBITUARY.

Amelie, Duchess of Saxony.

Amelie, Duchess of Saxony, whose death is announced, was sister of the reigning King of Saxony. She was born in 1794, and after an extensive tour in Europe, applied herself to literary pursuits. She wrote, under the assumed name of Amelie Heiter, two comedies in verse, which were performed in Dresden in 1829 and 1830, and were favorably received. Encouraged by the success of these pieces, she prepared numerous others, which were performed at the theatres of Germany, and enjoyed great popularity. The leading feature in her dramatic writing was the skill and taste with which the virtues of the middle classes were placed in contrast with the vices of persons in higher rank. The liberal sentiments thus expressed secured her many friends, and rendered her generally popular. Besides the writings referred to, the Duchess composed some pieces of sacred music.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. }

The bank statement last night is quite unfavorable to the market. The deposits have fallen off $476,906, the legal-tenders $320,564, and the specie $104,340. There has been also a corresponding contraction of loans, amounting to $357,725, showing that they have a full discount line, and that contraction is not only a policy but a necessity. The demand to-day is active as usual, and rates are quite firm.

Gold continues quiet but steady, all the sales being confined within the very limited range of 113¾ and 113⅞, closing at the lower figure. Speculation is entirely at fault, and the transactions are limited to the business wants of the market.

Government bonds are active and steady at last night's quotations.

At the Stock Board, as elsewhere, there was an entire absence of speculative feeling. The sales were only moderate and limited to a small portion of the usual list. Prices were slightly off. City 6s sold at 101⅝ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was quite active and sold freely at 48¼ regular and 48½ b. o.; Pennsylvania was dull and weak, with sales at 59¼; small sales of Lehigh Valley at 58¾, and Camden and Amboy at 114¾; 38 b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Miscellaneous stocks were entirely overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading R..................ls..cash.. 48⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, N..c.101⅝	26 sh C & A R..ls.114¾
$200 do.......c.101⅝	2 do.........114¾
$2000 Read 6s, 43-80. 97½	500 sh Read..ls.b60. 48½
$1000 O C & A R R bs 80½	500 do.....b10. 48¼
$10000 Am Gold..ls.113⅞	100 do.....b30. 48⅜
$10000 do......b5.113⅞	200 do..ls.b10. 48¼
5 sh Penna R..... 59¾	10 do......... 48⅛
1 do......... 59½	100 do.....b30 48·31
51 do......ls. 59¼	100 do......b5. 48¼
17 do......... 59¼	100 do.....b10. 48¼
100 do. s10. 59½	400 do..ls.b15. 48¼
100 sh Leh Val R... 58¾	100 sh McClintk Oil. ¾
27 do.... .... 58¾	

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........113¾	11·46 A. M...........113⅞
11·00 " 113⅞	11·55 " 113¾
11·40 " 113¾	12·15 P. M...........113¾

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@113; do. 1864, 111¾@112; do. Nov. 1865, 112@112¼; do. do., July, 110⅝@110⅞; do. do., 1867, 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, 110¾@111; 10-40s, 106¼@107; Pacifics, 111½@111¾. Gold, 113¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111½@111⅞; do. 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 110⅝@110⅞; do., July, 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110⅝@110⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106¼@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111½@111⅝. Gold, 113¾@114.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113⅞; do. 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 111½@112; do. 1865, 111⅞@112¼; do. 1865, new, 110½@110⅞; do. 1867, do. 110⅝@110⅞; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110⅞; 10-40s, 106¼@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111⅝. Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113¾@114; Silver, 106@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 885@895; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725@750.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 20.—The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·62½@5·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75 for old stock and low grades, up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do., do., at $6·75@7; Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7; and fancy at $7·25@8·50; Indiana do. do. at $7, and Missouri do. do. fancy at $8·50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is more inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, and we again advance our quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red at $1·38@1·42, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·49. Rye ranges from 88 to 90c. for Western. Corn is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels at 95@97c. for Pennsylvania yellow; 95@97c. for Western do.; and 92@93c. for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request at full prices. Sales of Western white at 54@56c.; Pennsylvania at 54@55c., and Delaware at 50@52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $20 per ton.

Whisky is stronger. Sales of 100 bbls. Western iron-bound, yesterday afternoon, at 88½@90c., and 50 barrels do. wood-bound at 88c.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE MOURNING IN GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The great victories won by German arms, and the almost miraculous prostration of Germany's most powerful and most daagerous foe, have sent a thrill of national exultation through the pulses of Fatherland. Bonfires, illuminations, triumphal processions, public meetings, and congratulatory addresses have not been wanting in any of the large cities that dot the broad region extending from the Rhine to the borders of Russia. The echo of these jubilations comes to us across the Atlantic, and it is so loud and hearty as to drown the cries of grief and anguish which ascend along with it from thousands and thousands of homes made desolate by the curse of this dreadful war. In fact, there is a determined effort, and, under the circumstances, not an unwise one, on the part of the German authorities to suppress the true details of the carnage inflicted on their troops. The story would be so appalling were it all frankly told at this juncture, as to awaken all over Germany a voice for instant peace that could not be resisted. Hence, the most is made of the successes gained, and as little as possible is said of their frightful cost. However, King William himself has, once or twice, involuntarily given a glimpse behind the bloody scenes. In his famous despatch to Queen Augusta from the battle fields in the neighborhood of Metz, he admitted that it sickened him to think of his losses, and all correspondents agree in representing the slaughter of the Germans in nearly every engagement fought since the beginning of the war as two-fold that of their antagonists. At the battle of Gravelotte the German dead lay heaped upon the heights whence the French had been dislodged towards the close of the action "in swathes and winrows, like grain in a densely planted and well-mown field," and the distress of the royal commander-in-chief at the almost utter annihilation of his splendid Guards—the pride of the Prussian army—is described as having been extreme.

Again, the peculiar system of recruiting and organization pursued for the German service is such that in many cases a large proportion of the able-bodied men of whole villages and small towns are enrolled together in the same companies and regiments, with the idea that their conduct will be beneficially influenced by the additional *esprit de corps* thus preserved, and by the fact that every man will be fighting under the eyes of his own neighbors and early companions. Consequently, the slaughter of these recent battles has thrown whole communities into mourning, and, as the South Germans have really done some of the severest work, there are districts in Baden and Bavaria where almost every family has lost a father, brother, or son. Saxony, too, has been literally decimated by the wholesale destruction of her best troops. It is one peculiarity of the German soldier that he is more likely to have a wife and family at home than is the more volatile and fickle Frenchman; and, hence, his death is not simply the passing away of a unit from among the multitude, but involves the immediate suffering of several persons. This fact has been very touchingly illustrated upon many occasions during the struggle. The fierce Uhlans scouting in the neighborhood of the Alsatian towns repeatedly exhibited great emotion when caressing the children of the villagers upon whom they made their requisitions, and, when questioned as to the cause of their agitation, replied that they, too, had wives and families at home.

But so general has been the carnage that no class in the German armies has been spared. At Sedan there was an absolute *battue* of titled officers; and long lists of counts, barons and gentry of distinguished name and social position figure among the slain in the statements of the press in Austria, where the careful restrictions imposed upon the North German editors are not enforced. In one word, the domestic heart of Fatherland is lacerated as it has never been before. Her homes—grand and humble alike—are wrapped in gloom. Men whose own hearths are in safety, on this side of the Atlantic and elsewhere, at wide distances from the actual scene of sorrow, may hold war meetings and pass ferocious resolutions; but the afflicted people of Germany, in all her cities and in all her fields of rustic poverty and labor, pray that this riot of blood may be stayed and that their stricken hearts may be no longer torn by the fangs of military ambition.

THE GERMANS IN OUR POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

From the N. Y. Times.

There can be no question that the Republican party are to gain, in the approaching political campaign, an important German vote. We hear on every side that the German-Americans who have hitherto been members of the Democratic party have become disgusted with the course of the Democratic leaders and journals on the Franco-German question, and are coming over in large numbers to the Republican side. It is well understood by them that the leading organs of the Democratic party have assailed the cause of the "Fatherland" with every weapon of sarcasm and abuse. The *World* has never ceased vilifying the motives of the Germans, and using every possible argument to draw American sympathy from the Prussians. The Republican journals, on the other hand, have almost unanimously sympathized with the struggle for German unity. From the beginning they have condemned the means which Louis Napoleon used to acquire power, and the oppression he has exercised over free thought and personal liberty. They opposed him when seeking to acquire a foothold for Imperialist ideas in Mexico, and would undoubtedly have urged the nation to war rather than submit to a permanent French occupation of that unfortunate country.

When Napoleon, on the 15th of July last, began his sudden and uncalled-for war against North Germany, the Republican public men and newspapers felt and denounced it as an unprovoked attack on a peaceful neighbor; they regarded the struggle as in fact one between Cæsarism on one side, and a people just beginning a course of constitutional liberty on the other. Between Napoleon and King William, personally, they had not much to choose; but one represented despotic ideas, and the other, for the moment, the mighty efforts of a free community towards unity, which we know from experience to be the path of liberty. Moreover, Germany embodied, to our minds, the freer ideas of the age; freedom of thought and constitutional progress; its army was a citizen army, and its strength, like our own, lay in popular education. Its Teutonic virtues were our own pains-taking industry, a pure family life, and the courage which, though not often brilliant, grows firmer from disaster. These were some of the reasons which brought the Republican party into sympathy with Germany in this great struggle. The sympathy would have been equally deep and honest had no German-Americans existed.

But we rejoice at the coincidence, because it shows, what all reflecting persons have long felt, that for a German-American to be a "Democrat" is an inconsistency, both logical and unnatural. The two really have nothing to do with one another. The American Democrat has always sympathized with arbitrary power. He ought to be called the American Tory, or *Junker*. He has a secret love for Disraeli, and a fellow feeling for Louis Napoleon. He adored the slaveholder. The German-American is of necessity a hater of tyrants and an enemy of oppression. The Democrat flatters the priesthood and believes in the temporal power of the Pope. The German (even if a Roman Catholic) would overthrow both. The American Democrat hates news ideas and "reforms," and always opposes any great popular measure, whether sanitary or moral, which will make the masses more intelligent or comfortable. The German believes in progress and popular improvement, and the elevation of the masses. The Democrat dislikes free schools, and would make them ecclesiastical. The German admires them, and would secularize the church schools. The Democrat has no ideas or a single principle in his party, and merely clings to a great name. The German is in sympathy with all the fermenting ideas of the time, and does not at once recognize that the sacred name of "Demokrat" in America is but a lion's skin.

This war has revealed these incongruities in the position of German-Americans within the Democratic party. They see they are strangers there. They are in the wrong place. What can a German "Demokrat," who has fed, as upon mother's milk, on ideas of liberty for all men, and of the progress of humanity, have to do with men whose idol was the slaveholder, who admire Louis Napoleon, and whose only aim is so to beguile an ignorant populace as to enjoy fat offices.

The true democrats of the United States are the Republicans. Their career has been a glorious series of struggles and victories for the rights of man. They have always upheld the people against oppressors in any form. Their animating enthusiasm has been their love of freedom, and sympathy everywhere with true liberty. To them, the German-Americans rightly belong; in their ranks they will find a true harmony, and nowhere will their principles and services be so gratefully and heartily recognized as in the Republican party.

THE PROSPECT IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The demands of Prussia, though nowhere formally expressed as yet, are pretty clearly understood. They are the surrender of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, so that France shall hereafter not touch the river Rhine, the payment in addition of a liberal money indemnity for the expenses of the war, and the occupation of the fortress of Metz by a Prussian force for some stipulated length of time, even if—a point as yet variously stated—that fortress should not be included in the territory to be handed over to the conquerors.

The nature of these demands excludes all idea of peace at present. No French Government would agree to them—a republican government least of all, much as all the pretenders to the throne would like to see the republicans make an odious peace. The French people appear willing to pay any reasonable sum of money, to stipulate for the reduction of their army and navy to a certain fixed limit, and to surrender their great northern fortresses temporarily as a guarantee for the faithful performance of their agreement. But they are not willing to yield any part of their territory; and it is to bring them to such a state of willingness that the German armies are now gathering around Paris and will soon commence the siege of that great capital.

How long this siege may last it is, of course, impossible to say. As yet the strength of the Parisian fortifications has not been tested. They were built thirty years ago, before the invention of rifled artillery and smooth-bores of fifteen and twenty inches diameter. Unless they have been strengthened by heavy earthworks—of which we have not heard—their walls of masonry cannot for any considerable period be proof against the attacks of these great guns. Besides, it is well known to engineers that these fortifications are not everywhere of equal strength. Their weak point is on the southeast, in the direction of St. Denis, and it is from that direction that the Prussians seem about to make their first onset. Still, it is not probable that the defenses of Paris can be reduced in less than forty or sixty days, and in this time military operations on the Prussian side must be substantially suspended elsewhere. The French, however, will all the while be active in organizing new armies, in threatening the Prussian lines of communication, and in harassing the enemy in every possible manner. In this way the siege of Paris, if it can be sufficiently protracted, will greatly exhaust the Germans, and contribute immensely to prepare the French for undertaking offensive operations afterwards against them.

The whole campaign henceforth must depend partly upon the length of time which Paris can hold out, but still more upon the real spirit of the French people. If they sternly determine upon fighting to the bitter end for their national integrity, no matter what the sacrifices or how great the cost, they can win. It all lies in their own spirit and resolution. If they are heroes ready to cover France with ruin rather than diminish her boundaries, and sacrifice the last relic of her prestige, the contest will be terrible, but the victory will be theirs at last. Seventy-five years ago they were capable of such a struggle; but are they capable of it now?

HOME AT LAST!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, having been thrice chosen to Congress from the northern district of Minnesota, wanted to go again; but the Republican Convention saw fit to nominate another: so he ran stump and threw away the district. Hereupon, Mr. Donnelly, who was a Pennsylvanian born, and had hitherto been a zealous protectionist, came out a "revenue reformer," and commenced assailing the party which had hitherto endured and subsisted him as the enemy of the West, because it had elected such men as himself to Congress, and thereby upheld the policy of protection.

After doing what little mischief he could in the way of spouting wherever he could corner an audience, Mr. D. has at length got himself into line with the sham Democracy. He is to run again for Congress as a stump candidate, inflicting on the Republicans all the abuse and misrepresentation whereof he is capable; and the Democrats are to print his name on their ballots and see if their votes, with those he can pick up by his anti-tariff dodge, will not pull him through.

The worst sold party to this arrangement is not the handful of Republicans who may be duped by it, but the sham Democracy. They in '68 elected Eugene M. Wilson to the seat, by minding their own business and letting others do the same. He has a fair claim to their support for re-election, and they could vote for him without feeling as if they had been caught at midnight in a neighboring hen-house. But they have caught the Donnelly, and will probably be seven years in getting rid of it. Perhaps they have deserved no better; but our own experience of that complaint impels us to tender them our profound sympathy.

This man Donnelly affords a fair illustration of what is meant by "Revenue Reform." Its inspiration is hatred of Republican ascendency and a determination to overthrow it in 1872. So it is understood, and therefore it is favored, by every enemy of General Grant's administration. Thus the Chicago *Times* applauds the Chicago *Tribune* for commending Democratic (that is, anti-protective) principles in quarters which Democratic journals never reach. Thus the Ohio *Statesman* commends the *State Journal* as being soundly Copperhead so far as the tariff is concerned. Everywhere a free-trade speech-maker is justly hailed by the Democrats as luring fish into their net. Happily there are not enough of them to rescue sham Democracy from the famine which, for lack of Federal loaves as well as fishes, it has endured for the last nine years.

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

From the London Saturday Review.

After the Congress of Paris in 1856 the policy of Russia was authoritatively declared to be one of strict isolation and reserve. England, it was announced, had betrayed the confidence of the Emperor Nicholas, and repelled his offers of a share in the confiscation of the Turkish empire, in order to throw herself headlong into an alliance with the Second Empire, and to secure the friendship of a dangerous conspirator by lending him her own prestige. Austria had played an obscure and shifty part as a neutral; Prussia had looked more kindly on her old ally, but declined a closer and more active sympathy. Russia had learned a severe and bitter but profitable lesson from her heroic efforts and glorious reverses; to live her own life, to recruit and renovate her unexhausted though shattered energies, to devote herself to the material interests of peace—in a word, to "collect herself" for the sure but not precipitate fulfilment of her destinies. *Se recueillir*—that was to be the whole duty of Russian statesmanship for years to come, according to Prince Gortschakoff. That duty has been faithfully observed, and a new Russia, more Muscovite and more discreet, though not less despotic, has been created out of the ruins of the old Russia of serfdom and silence, of intervention and intrigue. In the two great centres of the Empire something like national opinion has sprung up and spread from a few salons to the colleges, and from official circles to public journals. Foreign capital has been attracted by high interest and punctual dividends to investments in railway enterprise. The foundations of a new polity and a new society have been laid, and while all this internal renovation was going on, never was the foreign policy of Russia more decided, more dignified, or more self-possessed. Sebastopol was scarcely taken when the Emperor Napoleon was meditating his own terms of peace with an enemy who, having served his purpose in obtaining one alliance, might be the confidential partner in another. At the opening of the Italian war in 1859 a Franco-Russian alliance was in the air. Louis Napoleon courted it, nor was it from any want of warmth in his courtship that his "intentions" were declined. What he wanted it for, or what was the ulterior object of his intentions, is less clear. Probably his "intentions" were only half-formed conspiracies against some power whose alliance was no longer indispensable to him. Russia knew very well that while he was courting her alliance he was coquetting, like his uncle, with the inexhaustible credulity of Poland, and holding in reserve the dreams and hopes of that everlasting victim of French revolutionary jargon. When, a few years later, the Polish insurrection broke out, and that fantastic and impracticable nationality threw away the last chance of a government and administration of its own, the French Emperor felt himself obliged to make some show of active sympathy. But the moment Prince Gortschokoff replied to covert menaces by a disdainful despatch, the heir and successor of the man for whom thousands of brave Poles had fallen in battle drew back and held his peace: and ever since that signal diplomatic discomfiture he has assiduously cultivated the most friendly relations with the power that slapped his face, and has almost obsequiously studied to please the restorer of order at Warsaw. His ostentatiously affectionate welcome to the Czar in Paris during the International Exhibition—a welcome so inauspiciously interrupted by a Polish pistol—was bitterly remarked by French republicans. During the four years of preparation for the attack upon Prussia, Louis Napoleon has persevered in his assiduities at St. Petersburg, through one of the most devoted of his personal agents, whose favored position at the court of Alexander II is a favorite topic in the *Official Journal*. This laborious affectation of friendship has not, however, estranged him from his other alliances, with England, with Austria, and with Turkey. It has rather assumed the character of a warning to his other allies to beware of the possibility of that Russian alliance which he could never obtain. Alexander II, if less disdainful than his father of these advances, is scarcely more solicitous of their sincerity. While the *Journal Officiel* was dwelling with eager satisfaction on General Fleury's successes as a courtier, the Czar was publicly and formally exchanging with King William of Prussia congratulatory reminiscences of a memorable defeat of the First Napoleon in Germany.

Such were the relations between the Governments of France and Russia when the Duke of Gramont read to the Chamber the declaration of war, and such to all appearances they are now, when the German armies under the Prussian standards are marching upon the French capital. For the best of reasons Russia is watching the frontiers of Posen, and holding Austrian neutrality in check. In the Baltic Russia observes the movements of the French squadrons with anxious attention. Russia advises and sustains the neutrality of the Scandinavian kingdoms. Russian influence restrains rather than encourages the rash intrigues of the King of Italy. Russia recognizes the justice of the retribution which Prussia is inflicting upon Imperial France. But when we say "Russia," we mean the Russian Court and Government. Nothing less, probably, than the appearance of the Sultan in the field as the ally of France against Germany, or the armed intervention of Austria, or perhaps the formation of a Polish legion, would tempt the Czar to swerve from his neutrality, or to abandon the common interest of all the neutral States in circumscribing the area of hostilities. For, if Russia, in the sense of the Russian Government, is certainly not unfavorable to the German cause, very different is the public opinion of Russia as far as it finds expression in the journals of that party which is supposed to represent the national sentiment of the Russian people. These journals, and especially the most independent and influential of them all, are loud and emphatic in their sympathy for France in her present trials and troubles. They complain of the partiality of the official telegrams which exaggerate the successes and disguise the losses of the German armies. They swear as valiantly as the *Gaulois* or the *Soir* that the victories of France are yet to come, and rejoice by anticipation in the disastrous retreat of King William and his confederates across the Rhine. To what are we to ascribe these Muscovite sentiments? To chivalrous compassion for the gallant heroes of the Malakoff, the descendants of the heroes of the retreat from Moscow? To a belief in the democratic and socialistic ideas of Louis Napoleon? To the love of the Russian aristocracy for Paris? Or is it to the Muscovite hatred of all that is German—of German statesmen, German generals, German administrators, and German bureaucrats? Or to the natural antipathy of near neighbors? Or to jealousy of the copartitioners of Poland? Or to a dim fear of a future revivification by united Germany of the Baltic provinces? The last we take to be the best of all the good reasons and bad passions that may be found in the Prusso-phobia of the Russian press, especially in the organs of the Old Russia party. If we add the spirit of resistance to whatever may be the course of the Government, this extreme tenderness for the hereditary patrons (and betrayers) of Polish nationality is perhaps sufficiently explained.

Without attaching too much importance to the stories, in which the French official press appears to take comfort, of the extraordinary social successes of General Fleury at the Russian Court, and of the Emperor Alexander leaning on the arm of the Ambassador and putting him on terms of confidential and almost affectionate intimacy, there is reason to believe that these lively demonstrations have more than a personal significance. The Emperor Alexander is a kind-hearted man, and he must feel for the woes of the ruler of France. Common generosity—not to speak of Imperial magnanimity—would, under existing circumstances, recommend one of Louis Napoleon's nearest and dearest friends to the sympathies of the sovereign to whom he is accredited. Personal courtesy is not necessarily an act of policy, and personal kindness to a reconciled enemy and a hospitable friend who has fallen upon evil days is grateful to one's feelings without compromising one's interests. Alexander II may be glad to break the fall of the French Emperor by lavishing attentions upon his favorite agent. To suppose that all this "enforced ceremony" means a deliberate design on the part of the Czar to relinquish a secure and profitable neutrality in favor of France, to exchange an old and tried alliance for a new and hazardous one, to stand, armed and menacing, between a liberated Germany and a defeated aggressor, as France stood between Austria and Prussia at Nikolsburg, to snatch from King William the results of hard-won victories, and to save the disturber of European peace from merited retribution—this appears to us a very wild hypothesis. The Russian people—or, rather, the knot of eccentric politicians who impersonate a people—may be jealous of the triumphs of German arms and of her vast defensive military organization, which is henceforth to be supreme in Central Europe. Looking to the present, and not into some far and shadowy future, the military supremacy of Germany, united under Prussian leadership, in Central Europe should be a guarantee, rather than a danger or an obstacle, to the peaceful growth and prosperity of Russia, so long as Russia remains a defensive power. An alliance with France is an alliance with the revolution. This might please the communists, but what have the old Russian party, the exterminators of the Polish nationality, what have the new Russian party, the Panslavic agitators in Bohemia, to hope from it? If by an alliance with France the old Russian party means a division of the empire of the East, it can hardly be the common interest of the present neutral powers to prevent Prussia from exacting full securities against such experiments. Russia may regard with evil eyes the development of German naval power, but this development is only the natural and inevitable consequence of the territorial extension and unity of a nation whose mercantile marine is already the second in the world. If Russia dislikes the unity of Germany, she must learn to accept one more accomplished fact. The Russian Government is in no condition to go to war to prevent it; and if it tried to do so, it would seek in vain for allies, and would provoke disasters compared with which the retribution that is falling upon the inordinate ambition and the fi.ebrand policy of Napoleonic France would be but a passing cloud.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2f FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuths§

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

T. W. BAILY'S
Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted.
N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26§

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
1870,
WILLIAM M. BUNN,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
Late Private Company F, 7 11 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 3 2 3p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.
H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remain but

SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST.

We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to attend to this.

EVERY NAME LEFT OFF THE LIST IS A VOTE LOST!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. HILL,
President Republican City Exec. Com.
JOHN MCCULLOUGH, } Secretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, }
9 16 4t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30§

FOR SALE.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.
HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout.
ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.
Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 109 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 598 feet to Thirteenth street.
ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant.
R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu Ledger Building.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second street and Kingsessing avenue.
House built of brown stone, three stories, containing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements—one of the most desirable houses in West Philadelphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M. SELLERS, until 3½ P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE OR TO RENT, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE MANSARD ROOF RESIDENCES,
4114 Spruce street, possession October 10.
4116 Spruce street, immediate possession.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
9 6 tuths 1m 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.
A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises.
Lot 22 by 150 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE.—NORTH BROAD STREET.—The desirable four-story residence, No. 598 N. BROAD Street, with four-story back buildings, complete with every modern convenience and improvement. Lot 20 by 160 feet, with stable in the rear. Apply at No. 832 ARCH Street, second story, or upon the premises. 9 17 6t*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country.
R. J. DOBBINS,
8 18 thstu tf Ledger Building.

TO RENT.
TO RENT—TO A QUIET GENTLEMAN A handsome furnished Parlor and Bed-room in a private family. Inquire at
9 14 10t No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET—A SECOND STORY, WELL-lighted Room, No. 104 HUDSON'S Alley, with steam power. Apply to Adams Express Office. 9 16 6t

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company
Is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known
"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL," OR THE
Newport Coal,
From their mines in the Wyoming Valley.
As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.
Parties buying Coal at the
PRESENT LOW PRICES
Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.
Orders received at the Company's Office,
No. 122 South SECOND Street,
AT THEIR COAL YARDS,
No. 904 RICHMOND Street,
8 26 1m] AMERICA Street, above Diamond,
Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

$5·50.
LARGE NUT
White Ash, Pure and Clean.
Give it a Trial.
MITCHELL & WROTH'S
COAL DEPOT,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave.,
9 2 1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ANTHRACITE COAL, TON OF 2240 LBS. Delivered, LEHIGH, Broken and Egg, $8·00; Stove, $8·25; LOCUST MOUNTAIN, Broken and Egg, $6·75. Stove, $6·75; SHAMOKIN and LORBERRY Nut to carters at low prices.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street; Yards, cor. TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING, LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " 9 9 tf

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SUMMIT GROVE HOUSE will be kept open
During OCTOBER and NOVEMBER,
at reduced rates for Board.
The convenience of this house for business men is unsurpassed by any in the vicinity of Philadelphia.
All the rooms are heated and supplied with gas. Only three minutes walk from White Hall Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad, opposite Bryn Mawr.
ISAAC H. EVANS,
9 17 7t* West Haverford P. O.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY AT THE
KITTATINNY HOUSE,
At the DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.,
will continue open the entire Autumn at reduced rates of board. The change of foliage commencing about the 20th of September is nowhere seen to greater perfection. Write for circulars.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS,
9 13 tuthstf Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Alliance was held last evening in the lecture room of the Central Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets. Rev. Dr. Nevin was called to the chair, and Rev. W. L. Agnew appointed secretary. The proceedings were opened with prayer. A constitution and by-laws were then presented, and after some discussion adopted. A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows:—Rev. Dr. Breed, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. W. L. Agnew, Judge Strong and Prof. Hastings. After an absence of some moments they reported the following:—President, Rev. Dr. Musgrave; Vice-President, Judge Strong; Secretary, Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D.; Treasurer, J. B. Gardiner. Executive Committee—Rev. Dr. Musgrove, Rev. Dr. Nevin, Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., Rev. W. L. Agnew, Rev. J. Addison Henry, Rev. J. Dana, Rev. R. M. Patterson, Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Matthew Newkirk, Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. R. H. Allen, D. D., Rev. W. T. Eva, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, and Theodore Baker, J. B. Gardiner, Hon. Judge Strong, John McArthur, F. W. Hastings, J. B. Guest, W. J. McElroy, Esq., T. E. Harper, G. C. Naphey. After some minor business the meeting adjourned, and the Executive Committee then held a meeting for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for carrying out the objects of the alliance.

—The Republican Nominating Convention of the Seventh ward reassembled last night at Bardsley's Hall, on Pine street, below Seventeenth. The object of the meeting was to nominate an additional candidate for Common Council, the assessment having disclosed that the ward was entitled to two. Mr. Harry O'Neill presided, and Mr. John McClintock acted as secretary. A letter was read from Mr. E. T. Hallowell declining to be a candidate for the nomination, in favor of Mr. William Devine. On motion, Mr. William Devine was then nominated by acclamation.

—The engines at the Belmont Water Works, West Philadelphia, will now be run constantly, and in a short time the stand-pipe connected with the old works will be abandoned. In about a month Germantown and Roxborough will be supplied with water from the works above Manayunk. The delay in furnishing water is occasioned by the work at the bridge which is to convey the water over the Wissahickon creek. The rain on Saturday occasioned a slight rise in the Schuylkill, but not sufficient to pass over the slip which was added to the dam.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅞.

—Postmaster-General Creswell returns to Washington to-day.

—Mr. Delano, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, decides that the tax on illuminating gas is still payable.

—The business portion of Rockville, Ind., was nearly all destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire on last Saturday night.

—The Mayor of Richmond, Va., has started on a tour to Northern cities to investigate the workings of the public school system.

—The Reading Board of Trade are urging the speedy completion of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad from Birdsboro' to their city.

—A delegation of colored citizens called upon Governor Walker, of Virginia, yesterday, and asked his influence to secure them the rights of jurors. He informed his auditors that they could gain what they sought only through the action of the Legislature.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

FIGHTING NEAR PARIS—IMPORTANT POSITIONS CARRIED BY THE PRUSSIANS—BISMARCK ON PEACE—PRUSSIA IMPLACABLE—SHE INSISTS ON THE POSSESSION OF METZ AND STRASBURG.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times' German correspondent, Lupus, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 8th, says upward of thirty establishments here manufacture woollen cloths, employing ten thousand work people. All of these are idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized as yet. The only remedy seems emigration.

The American consul informed me that hundreds of applications had been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States. I do not apprehend any bloodshed in Paris, nor suppose the Parisians are so unwise as to attempt defence, or the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities.

Nothing can prevent the latter going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without an army. Every one seems bent on entering Paris in pomp. All the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to. It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

The village of Bezeilles, near Sedan, was destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitives from the German army were massacred in its streets.

The Shipping Gazette anticipates that there will be too much cotton and too little corn from the southern States. Cotton prices are low, and there is much activity in Lancashire.

A Canadian writes to the Birmingham Gazette that the present liberal government of the colony will drive Canada to annexation to the United States or independence of Great Britain within six years.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Paris the 17th, says General Vinoy led 30,000 troops of the line last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne. The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. Crossing the Seine at Villencure and St. George's, they will pass in the vicinity of Lonjumeau, to the rear of Versailles. Established there, they will push forward by the woods of Meudon to plant batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded will open fire upon the vanguard from that point.

They can greatly damage the city as far as Boulevards d'Enfer and Mont Parnasse. The northern army is marching on St. Denis.

An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Pyatt would be present to protest against the moderation of the government. The meeting was probably suppressed, as it has not taken place.

The Reds are struggling for the ascendancy. Since morning the enemy has made slow progress towards Versailles. There was fighting at Juvisy and Athos. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Val de Grace.

PARIS, Sept. 19, evening.—The city is quiet even to dullness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disorder are observable. Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a government sufficiently staple to enforce a treaty.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitring party of French. The latter were driven back, and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians numbered 30,000. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, though beaten, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged for upward of two hours.

It is reported that 400 uhlans yesterday occupied Versailles. The postal service has been suspended, and a service by messengers is to be organized. Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by Gardes Mobiles and Franco-tireurs in the neighborhood of Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The Tribune's special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, the 19th, that the American Legation has been advised from Paris that the blockade of the Elbe and Weser had been raised, and would not be resumed.

Advices from headquarters to the Foreign Office have been communicated to the American minister that Favre, without waiting for the result of Granville's steps to procure him an interview with Bismarck, applied to Bismarck directly, and received prompt permission for a conference immediately.

The same correspondent writes, the 15th, that Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to non-intervention of Germany in Italy. It was agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome and Nice if the people wish to renounce former allegiance. Other European Cabinets have been notified accordingly. The reorganization of Germany was also considered. The details have been postponed for the present, but it is understood that a common constitution will be given all the States, north and south of the Maine alike, with ample guarantees for healthy political and economical development.

Bavaria and Baden distinctly decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany.

The recently appointed civil commissioner for Alsace, Von Kuhlwetter, has telegraphed to the boards of trade at Elberfeld and Bremen for their views of the influence upon German industrial interests on the admission of Alsace and the Department of the Moselle into the German Zollverein.

Malet, second secretary of the British embassy, who finally succeeded in getting to the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. Before this visit Lord Lyons had asked Favre whether if England regulated an armistice the French government would welcome her intervention. When this became known to Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains.

Bent on improving the situation, Lyons then sent Malet on an informal mission to Bismarck, notifying Granville after Malet had gone. Granville forthwith directed Lyons to summon Malet back. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took the wrong road, and Malet, after several failures in making his way through a crowd of uhlans, reached the king's headquarters. Out of all this succession of cross-purposes grew considerable coolness between Lyons and Granville.

Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum. "We must have Metz and Strasburg," said Bismarck. "Dismantled," asked Malet? "No," replied Bismarck, "stronger than ever." "Then I suppose the French government finds your terms impossible?" "We shall invest and starve Paris, and, if that does not succeed, we shall try sharper means." "Would you bombard the city?" "Certainly, and burn it if forced; necessity is tristy; but how to escape it?"

Bismarck's talk about Gladstone and Granville, and their timid message-carrying, was the reverse of respectful, and he did not hesitate to let it be seen that he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. For Lord Lyons himself, Bismarck professed respect and good will, and advised him to get out of Paris while he could. He had notified Granville that the siege once begun, he would allow no communication between foreign governments and their embassies inside the city.

The written answer sent by Bismarck to Lord Lyons was confidential and has not been disclosed; but Lord Lyons intimates that he thinks Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding peace, as the most effective measure of enforcing his demands. Nor is the French government at heart confident of defence. Gen. Trochu told Lyons he would do his best, but he added: "There will be a massacre and that will lead to anarchy." The Ministers still utter brave words.

Russia's attitude is still reserve. It has come out that Gortschakoff was asked by England to join in a fresh guarantee for Belgium. He answered, "Yes, if you will include Holland."

The Berlin correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs the 19th that Favre's last circular is in the main received favorably.

The correspondence between Count Bernstorff and Granville, and the account in the Daily News of the large quantities of arms England is furnishing France, created great indignation.

The reported intention of the King to return to Berlin is entirely unfounded.

The movement in Bavaria and Wurtemberg in favor of forming an United States of Germany, under the constitution of North Germany, being properly modified, is successfully progressing.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·45	MOON SETS	0·20
SUN SETS	6·01	HIGH WATER	9·23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Marathon	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 27
Parana	London	New York	Aug. 27
Australia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 27
Dacian	Marseilles	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 3
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 5
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Sept. 6
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 7
FOR EUROPE.			
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 21
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 24
Parana	New York	London	Sept. 24
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 1
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 1
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Oct. 4
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 5
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Leo	New York	Havana	Sept. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Sept. 22
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro, etc.	Sept. 22
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 23
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Sept. 24
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Sept. 27
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Sept. 30
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Sept. 30

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Ryther, Georgetown, D. C.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, Charlestown Navy Yard, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, Ponce, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, Newbern, N.C., C. Haslam & Co.
Schr J. Somes, Heath, Portland, Repplier, Gordon & Co.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Georgetown, do.
Schr Bagaduce, Orcutt, Bangor, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Robert L. Seth, Insley, Nottingham, do.
Schr John McAdam, Willard, Boston, do.
Schr Alice B. Gardner, Turner, do. do.
Schr Island Belle, Pierce, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Boston, David Cooper.
Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, Washington, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans:—J. F. H. Grace and son, Ephraim Terry, Thomas Cox. From Havana:—Donna Carolina Royd de Mars, Signoras Anna Meredites, Rosa Meredites, Carlos M. Serizola, Ricardo Casanova. Experienced a succession of heavy northerly gales and a very heavy sea the entire passage. Died at sea on Thursday, Sept. 15, at 8 A. M., of congestive chills, Arturio Casanova, aged 8 years, a passenger from Havana. Sept. 16, 10 A. M., lat. 32 59 N., long. 76 45 W., passed fore-and-aft schr Nineveh, L. Wedmore, bound to New York; 17th, 3 P. M., off Body Island, passed steamer Pioneer; 18th, off Fenwick's Island, passed an unknown bark, and bark Minnie Campbell, of Weymouth, N. S., beating in the Capes.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers:—Mr. Alfred T. Plummer, Mr. S. G. Comstock, Mr. J. F. Craig, Miss F. M. Cechler, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, child, and servant, Mr. A. Gauthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. A. Rickett, Mr. P. J. Newman, Mrs. Captain Charles Sprague, Dr. and Mrs. McClellan, Miss Bangs, Mr. Dennis.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Br. bark Frank Lovett, Smith, at this port on Sunday, from New Bedford, is consigned to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, arrived 16th inst. from Navassa, is consigned (vessel), to D. S. Stetson & Co.

BELOW.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Savin, from Geffe.
Bark Laboremus, Porter, from Gottenburg.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 19.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

C. A. Silliman, with wheat, for New Brunswick.
Albemarle, with marble, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Alice, Louise, F. H. Parks, Liberator, J. R. Chandler, Cascadilla, N. Bottsford, Rose Ann, Fanny, J. A. Ryan, Andrew McWilliams, Annie McWilliams, W. Norman, H. C. Krause, Mary Kear, and Dido, all with coal, for New York.

Betsy Baker and Catharine Terrence, with coal, for Bridgeton.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 20.—6 barges left this port yesterday, light, for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 20.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Shaw, Towns & Co., and Eliza J. Curtin, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Harry C. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.
George W. Larmor, with lumber, for Newark.
Daniel Updegraff, with lumber, for Mantua Creek.
Del. and Hudson Co., with coal, for Chesapeake.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 19—1·45 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the French bark Paodi, Cayenne, of Bordeaux, abandoned at sea; she was picked up by the schr James Comegys, of Frederica, with her bowsprit and headgear hanging over the side; her cargo consisted of hides and coffee; she was towed up last night by the America.

An unknown brig got on outside of the Breakwater last night, and will probably go to pieces. Wreckers are stripping her sails.

A bark is coming in below the Capes. In the harbor, 40 barks, 70 brigs, and about 80 schooners; 1 three-masted propeller, tug Ruggles, and 1 small steamer unknown.

5 P. M.—The Howard reports bark Laboramus, H. D. Brookman, and Minnie Campbell passed in to-day.

The Cope reports brig Kate Upham coming in for harbor.

At the Breakwater, 5 barks, 10 brigs, and about 120 schooners, among which are reported barks Addie McAdam and Rachael; brigs Thomas Walters and Kate Upham; schrs N. & H. Gould, Isaac Rich, Flight, Evergreen, Charm, Rescue, May, George Fales, Unexpected, Oris, Golden Eagle, John H. Perry, John Hancock, etc.; also, the three-masted propeller, before reported.

The brig reported on the Breakwater is the Roierzon, Mays, from Boston for Philadelphia; she will prove a total loss. Wreckers have stripped her.

Wind N. E. Thermometer, 71.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Carrier Dove, Saunders, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 6th inst.

Ship Henry S. Sanford, Dunphy, hence for Hamburg, put into Flushing 25th ult., on account of the blockade.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, hence, at Rotterdam 16th inst. via Baltimore.

Br. steamers City of Antwerp and Wisconsin, from New York, at London yesterday.

Br. steamers Calabria and Denmark, from New York, at London 18th inst.

Steamer Mariposa, Kemble, from New Orleans 11th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, sailed from Liverpool 5th inst. for New York.

Steamer Palmyra, Watson, sailed from Liverpool 8th inst. for Boston and New York, and left Roche's Point on the 7th.

Steamer Washington, from New York, arrived at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Herman Livingston, from New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, from New Orleans 11th, at New York 13th inst.

Steamer Victor, Gates, from New Orleans 10th, at New York 18th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 17th inst.

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 17th inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 17th instant.

Bark Sarah A. Dudman, Rogers, hence, at Newport 6th inst. via Havre.

Bark Lorena, Patterson, hence, at Copenhagen 19th ult. for Lubec, having been warned off the latter port on the 18th by a French frigate.

Schrs H. R. Bartlett, Carter, from Boston; Mary, Dickerson, from Gloucester; Thos. Borden, Worthington, from Fall River; John S. Cummins, Johnson, from Providence; and Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 18th inst.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Gardner, for Philadelphia, was wind-bound in Hatteras Inlet about 13th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The North German Lloyd's line of steamers, says a Bremen despatch, Sept. 19, will commence running regularly again between Bremen and United States ports on the 1st of October.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OFFICE:
No. 701 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m
Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,
JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. §

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4wfm4

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In consequence of the illness of two of the principal artists of the Grand Combination, who were unable to travel and appear last evening, the great Shakespearian Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR
was obliged to be deferred in its first performance at this House until
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 20, 1870,
when will be submitted, for the first time here, the Eminent Histrionic Congress, which has created such a *furore* in dramatic circles during its recent engagement at NIBLO'S GARDEN, New York, greatly augmented for this occasion, which
WILL PRESENT A SERIES
OF
GREAT PLAYS,
WITH
CASTS OF PARAMOUNT EXCELLENCE.
America's Great Tragedian,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
The very popular Comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
His first appearance since his triumphant European success.
The eminent Dramatic Artist,
MR. F. C. BANGS,
The celebrated Star,
MR. FRANK MAYO.
The eminently popular Comedian,
MR. W. R. FLOYD.
The very popular Actor,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT.
The popular leading artist,
MR. JOHN B. STUDLEY.
The celebrated Artist,
MR. CHARLES P. MORTON,
AND
The Renowned Tragedienne,
MADAME PONISI.
The Popular Comedienne,
MISS JOSEPHINE ORTON,
Her first appearance in two years.
The favorite young Artiste,
MISS JENNIE PARKER,
Her first appearance in several seasons, sustained by powerful artistes of great repute and excellence,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
TUESDAY, Sept. 20,
Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as.................Brutus
Believed his greatest impersonation.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as.................Cassius
In which he has achieved great renown.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as.................Marc Antony
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. MARK SMITH as.................Casca
Mr. CHARLES P. MORTON as.................Julius Cæsar
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as.................Octavius Cæsar
and
Madame PONISI as.................Portia
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as.................Calphurnia
The remaining parts of this great cast most ably sustained.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY, JULIUS CÆSAR, during its recent revival at Niblo's, has received unwonted attention, mainly from the extreme brilliancy of the cast, and also from the marked similarity in the fate of the Great Bonaparte Dynasty, which has so evidenced by studied parallel to resemble the career of the great Roman.

AUT CÆSAR! AUT NIHIL!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1870,
Boucicault's and Brougham's Comedy,
LONDON ASSURANCE,
with the great cast already advertised.
THURSDAY NIGHT, HAMLET.
ADMISSION, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.
SECURED SEATS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA.

Secured seats may be had at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at W. P. H. COVERT'S Theatre Ticket Office, Continental Hotel.

PARTICULAR NOTICE
is requested to the fact that all Tickets already purchased for either of the performances above advertised will be honored for the performances for which they were purchased.

The doors will be opened at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 7¾ o'clock.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LOWELL & SIMMONDS, Managers.
THE LINGARD COMBINATION A POSITIVE SUCCESS.

Every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinee. The inimitable Musical Genius, Author, Composer, and Versatile Impersonator,
WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,
And the charming comedienne,
ALICE DUNNING (Lingard),
Miss (Dickey) Lingard, Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. F. C. Morrison, Mr. B. Dunning,
And the entire famous Lingard Comedy Company, supported by a superb Orchestra and auxiliaries, who will appear in a new and delightfully original programme, introducing the
GREAT LINGARD SKETCHES
And his remarkably vivid pictures of the distinguished men of his age, in his unequalled Statue Songs.

In addition to which, an excellent Comedy, introducing the celebrated Lingard Company, will complete an evening's entertainment unsurpassed for Novelty, Originality, Brilliancy, and Humor.

GRAND LINGARD MATINEE SATURDAY, September 24. SATURDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of W. H. LINGARD.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE at the Theatre, Chesnut street, above Twelfth. BOX OFFICE open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices of Admission—75, 50, and 25c. Reserved seats, 25c. extra. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 20,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
Shakespeare's Tragedy, in 5 acts, of
KING LEAR.
King Lear.................Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Cordelia.................Miss Lillie
Wednesday—MACBETH.
Thursday—JACK CADE.
Friday—HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF "FERNANDE."
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
FERNANDE.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
SATURDAY, ONLY TIME, "CAMILLE."
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26,
Lester Wallack's Local Comedy,
CENTRAL PARK,
with every scene new.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA will give during the season of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music.

This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos.

Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

Subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. 9 12 1m

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats. 9 5 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE.
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
1 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

Evening Telegraph

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The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

JUDGE STRONG'S REVENUE DECISION.

JUDGE STRONG yesterday delivered a decision in the United States Circuit Court in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad vs. Barnes, collector of internal revenue, *et al.*, which settles a vexed question in a manner that will be in an eminent degree satisfactory not only to the stockholders of railways but to all who have been annoyed by the operations of a peculiarly vexatious law, which has been made additionally irritating by the arbitrary and partial decisions of the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The case brought before Judge Strong may be briefly stated thus:—On the 22d of January, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad declared a dividend on their capital stock as part of its earnings, incomes, and gains made and accrued between July 1st, 1869, and December 1st, 1869, and this dividend was declared payable on the 17th of January, 1870. When the railroad company made its return to the collector he made an assessment of five per cent. upon the amount which was made payable on March 31, 1870. The company did not pay, and the collector made a distress for the amount of the tax and five per cent. additional, whereupon the company entered suit for trespass.

The Judge takes the ground that there is nothing to warrant the belief that Congress intended to impose a burden upon income derived from one species of property greater or longer continued than that imposed upon income from other property, and the sections of the law which provide for the deduction of the income tax upon the dividends on railroad stocks and other similar investments do not, in his opinion, impose a distinct tax, but are only intended to secure the collection of the tax imposed alike on all persons who have taxable incomes. In the case under consideration the main question turned upon whether a dividend declared December 22, 1869, but declared to be payable on January 17, 1870, was income of 1869 or 1870, according to the meaning of the act of Congress. Judge Strong thinks very decidedly that it was income for 1870, as it was not available to the stockholders until that year, although it was earned by the company in 1869. The Judge says:—"The act speaks of income derived from any kind of property, etc. It seems to contemplate a tax upon incomes received or receivable, something out of which a tax can be paid. If it were not so the tax might be exacted for that which never came and never could come into the hands of the taxpayer." That this view of the case is in accordance with law as well as common sense scarcely needs argument, and there would have been no occasion for dispute if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue were not endowed with the unpleasant faculty of creating difficulties of his own with regard to the collection of the tax, which are entirely supplementary to those created by Congress. The decision of Judge Strong in favor of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will affect all the railroad companies in the United States, and it must be a satisfaction to stockholders to know that the question has been definitely decided by a competent court instead of being any longer left to the caprice of an eccentric chief of bureau.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE world has been astonished at the complete and uninterrupted success of the Prussians during the present war, but the fact that France should have found more than her match and been overpowered by superior numbers and outmanœuvred by superior generalship, is not so remarkable as the complete collapse of the entire military system of the empire at the very first blow struck by the enemy. Since Woerth and Weissenburg French generalship has expended itself in attempting to save the shattered remnants of one of the proudest armies that ever marched out on an expected career of conquest, and in frantic attempts to delay the advance of the Germans upon the capital. At every point failure has marked the most gallant efforts, and one-half of the army which was to have celebrated the Emperor's *fete* in Berlin is shut up in Metz, while the other, and the Emperor with it, has surrendered, and the Germans have commenced the siege of Paris, which is defended only by imperfectly armed and imperfectly organized bodies of citizen-soldiers, who will find themselves confronted with veterans flushed with victory and led by some of the best generals of the age.

The French navy, which was expected to play an imposing and important part in the conquest of Prussia as the auxiliary of the land forces, has proved as much a failure as the army. Here, as in the army, nothing appears to have been ready for prosecuting an extensive war; the vessels have been found to be entirely unsuited for the duties they were expected to perform; they have not been properly supplied with arms, ammunition, and other supplies necessary for carrying on an aggressive warfare; they have not been supported by promised reinforcements, and the result is that the blockade of the Prussian coast is about to be raised, and the fleet to return ingloriously to Cherbourg for the purpose of aiding in the defense of that place. Some of the circumstances to which the non-success of the French navy in the present contest is due are well worthy of the consideration of the people of the United States who, in case of a foreign war, will look to our navy as the principal protection against invasion.

The situation of the French blockading fleet on the Prussian coast is described in the cable despatch announcing its probable return to Cherbourg as being in dangerous water abounding in hidden reefs and shallows. There are no friendly lights to give warning in the night; no buoys to serve as marks for guidance by day, while the fleet is compelled constantly to guard against surprises by the enemy, while it is supplied with small means for retaliation in open ports. Fortresses could be attacked with but small prospect of success, as the heaviest iron-clads draw twenty-three feet to twenty-eight feet of water, with the exception of the Rochambeau (the American built Dunderberg), which combines a formidable armament with comparatively little draught. There are no light draught gunboats for operation in the rivers, and no transports by which troops can be landed.

In addition to the disabilities of the fleet itself, the forts commanding the entrance to the harbor are placed so high that it would be almost impossible to elevate the guns so as to effect anything, while the ships would be exposed to a destructive downward fire. Even if they could escape this, they would encounter torpedoes and other obstructions which would prove serious embarrassments, at least. It will thus be seen that the Prussians have been able to effectually protect their coast from attack, although their navy is insignificant beside that of the French, and their success in doing this has not been altogether due to the weakness of the enemy.

This statement of the naval situation is particularly interesting to us, as our coast for the greater part of its extent is not greatly dissimilar from that of Prussia. From New York to Texas our coast line is shallow, with comparatively few harbors, and these difficult of access in case the lights and buoys should be removed. The manner in which the Rebels baffled all attempts to reach Charleston by the sea, and the desperate resistance they were able to make at New Orleans and Mobile, demonstrated how our ports can be defended with a comparatively small naval force, and such successes as the Government forces did gain were largely due to our facilities for building and equipping vessels adapted for a peculiar kind of service upon our own ground, and to the fact that we had a large force of skilful pilots who were able to show the way into the harbors of the Southern coast in spite of the removal of buoys and the obstructions placed in the channels by the Rebels. What we therefore need for defensive purposes is a small but efficient fleet of iron-clads in each of our harbors, with forts and batteries sufficiently strong to hold an enemy in check, even if they are not able to repulse him. The French and English have both boasted greatly of the strength of their navies, and apprehensions have been manifested lest we should not be able to make any effective resistance to them in case of a war, but the former of these powers has seen its fleet completely baffled by the natural defenses of the Prussian coast, and it is manifested that in operating upon our more extended coast line it would have even greater difficulties to contend with. Such a naval force, therefore, as we ought to maintain for defensive purposes need not entail any very heavy expense, but it ought to be kept at the highest state of efficiency, and with a reasonable degree of skill and prudence in the management of the Navy Department we may consider ourselves as absolutely relieved from any fears of foreign invasion.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John L. Dawson.

The Hon. John L. Dawson, who for many years figured prominently in the politics of this State, died after a brief illness on Sunday evening last at his residence, Friendship Hill, Fayette county. Mr. Dawson was born in Uniontown, Fayette county, on the 7th of February, 1813, and, after receiving his education at Washington College, studied law and engaged in the practice of that profession. Early in life, however, he became interested in politics, beginning his public career as a Democrat and remaining attached to that party throughout. In 1845 President Polk appointed him United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In 1850 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth district of this State, and re-elected in 1852, the number of his district being changed, by a reapportionment, to the Twentieth. In 1862, and again in 1864, he was elected to Congress, this time to represent the Twenty-first district under the present apportionment. During his last period of service he was a member of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Public Lands. During his second term, he was the author of the Homestead bill which became a law in 1854. At the close of his first period of Congressional service, he was offered, in 1855, the Governorship of the Territory of Kansas by President Pierce, but had the wisdom to decline such a perilous position. Having been successively a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1844 and 1848, he was a delegate also to those of 1856 and 1860, and in the convention of 1856, which met at Cincinnati, he was selected by the Pennsylvania delegation to acknowledge fittingly the compliment paid to this State by the nomination of James Buchanan for the Presidency.

Mr. Dawson was a member of the House of Representatives during the greater portion of the war against the Rebellion, and was, throughout this critical period, a strict Democrat. On the 18th of January, 1864, he offered a preamble and resolution which clearly set forth his views on the pending struggle. In the preamble Mr. Dawson declared that "the advancing armies of the Government should carry the Constitution in one hand while they held the sword in the other, so that the invaded party might have its choice between the two;" and in the accompanying resolution he desired the President to proclaim "that whenever any State now in insurrection shall submit to the authority of the Federal Government, as defined in the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with the local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them." This preamble and resolution were laid on the table, on motion of Thaddeus Stevens, by a vote of 79 to 66, in which the party lines were strictly marked. Again, on February 13, 1865, Mr. Dawson made another effort in behalf of peace while Rebellion was still rampant, offering a resolution of similar purport to the above, which was tabled by a vote of 73 to 47. Mr. Dawson was gifted with more than ordinary ability, and in the western part of the State was acknowledged to be a representative man of his party.

THE CORLISS NAVAL ENGINE CONTRACT.

We some weeks ago published in our Washington correspondence a statement of certain charges brought against Chief Engineer King, Engineer in Chief of the Navy, by Vice-Admiral Porter and W. H. Allyn, the late Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in which it was alleged that Chief Engineer King had improperly favored the Corliss Steam Engine Company in the settlement of their contract with the Government for building certain marine engines. The following letter, which was addressed to the Committee on Retrenchment of Congress when it had the matter under consideration last summer, is a plain intimation that at least one member of the committee was not in a position to decide impartially in a controversy in which Mr. Corliss was a chief party. The letter will explain itself, and if Mr. Jenckes is innocent of the charges brought against him, he owes it to himself, his constituents, and the country, to make the fact plainly manifest:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Hon M. Welker, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment—Dear Sir:—The claim of the Corliss Steam Engine Co. for work done in the construction of steam engines for the Navy Department, amounting to $257,000, being before the committee of which you are chairman for investigation, I desire to draw your attention to the fact that Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes, a member of your committee, has been at different times paid by George H. Corliss, or the Corliss Steam Engine Co., the sum of $18,824.04, for professional services connected with the letters patent for improvements in steam engines, recently refused extension by Congress.

In my opinion, the close professional relations which Mr. Jenckes has sustained to Mr. Corliss, and to the Corliss Steam Engine Company, unfit him to act impartially in the matter now under investigation by your committee, and my hope has been that Mr. Jenckes would be sensible of the impropriety himself of continuing to act upon the subject.

I do not found my objection to Mr. Jenckes solely upon the fact that he has been professionally connected with Mr. Corliss, but I have recently been made distinctly aware of the prejudice which he feels in favor of Corliss in reference to the pending claim of the Corliss Steam Engine Company.

On the 27th of June last, while testimony was being taken before the committee, it was plainly intimated to me by him that unless I withdrew my opposition to the payment of the claim of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, I could not expect my application for the appointment of Collector of the Port of Providence to be favorably considered by him. I had previously had a direct assurance from him of the appointment, but upon my declining to withdraw *my opposition, I found that he executed his threat, and gave his influence for another.*

I trust that you will, as chairman of the committee, use your influence to make Mr. Jenckes aware that every consideration of propriety demands that he should withdraw from the committee while the subject of the propriety of paying the claims of the Corliss Steam Engine Company is under consideration.

I am your obedient servant,
JOSEPH P. MANTON.

THE SHIPPING OF THE WORLD.—We find in a volume just published by the *Bureau Veritas* the following account of the shipping of the world, which shows equally with the official figures published by our Government some time ago the preponderating maritime position which England occupies:—

	—Sailing Vessels.—		—Steam Vessels.—	
	Vessels.	*Tonnage.*	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
English	23,165	6,993,153	2,426	1,651,767
American	7,025	2,400,407	597	513,792
German	4,320	1,046,044	127	105,131
Norwegian	3,652	989,882	26	7,321
Italian	3,395	907,570	86	36,358
French	4,968	891,828	288	212,976
Spanish	3,036	545,607	148	72,845
Dutch	1,690	444,111	82	39,405
Greek	1,860	375,680	8	3,267
Russian	1,306	346,176	62	28,422
Swedish	1,930	340,188	83	18,633
Austrian	852	317,780	74	44,312
Danish	1,415	183,510	44	12,085
Portuguese	368	87,018	18	13,126
Belgian	72	23,148	14	10,442
Sundry	464	147,196	49	23,550
Total	59,518	16,042,498	4,132	2,793,432

NEW HAMPSHIRE has ceased to increase in the number of its inhabitants, and it is on the downward track. The census has been completed, and shows the following result, as compared with the census of 1860:—

Counties.	1870.	1860.	*Loss.*	*Gain.*
Belknap	17,705	18,549	844	....
Carroll	17,331	20,509	3,178	....
Cheshire	27,265	27,434	169	....
Coos	14,379	13,117	....	1,762
Grafton	38,725	41,342	2,517	....
Hillsboro'	64,212	62,140	....	2,072
Merrimack	42,157	42,326	169	....
Rockingham	47,310	50,122	2,812	....
Stafford	29,965	31,493	1,528	....
Sullivan	18,058	19,941	1,886	....
Aggregate	317,603	326,073	13,103	3,834
		317,603		
Whole loss			8,470	

But tens of thousands of her sturdy sons during these ten years have emigrated to more inviting fields, where the solid ideas of New Hampshire life have taken root and flourish.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Lady Member of the Typographical Union.

At the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, of this city, held in the Council Chamber at the City Hall, on Saturday evening last, there was a full attendance of members present, in anticipation of action being taken on the application of Miss Mary C. Green for membership. Miss Green, it will be remembered, is a compositor at the Government Printing Office. Not wishing to transgress the rules of the Union here, she made application for admission as a member. The application was laid before the meeting Saturday night, and without any discussion, and by an almost unanimous vote, she was admitted to membership. The lady, who had been outside awaiting the result of the deliberation of the meeting, was apprised of the action of the Union, and at once entered the room, receiving the congratulations of those assembled.—*Washington Star, 19th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ NEWEST,
NOBBIEST,
AND
LATEST
'D E S I G N S!!
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
PIECE GOODS
FOR
F A L L.
ESPECIALLY FALL OVER-COATS.
ESPECIALLY BOYS' FALL SUITS.
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DALY'S GREAT WHISKY WAREROOMS.—The immense establishment of H. M. DALY, No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 129 DOCK Street, is probably the largest in the United States. Five stories in height, it runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance, we may say, of 215 feet. And this huge building is filled from cellar to attic with the very rarest and purest brands of whiskies. The seeker after the genuine article can find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is sufficient to note here that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grains, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the *original packages* as received *direct from the manufacturers.* This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notices of all purchasers. 9 13tuths26t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1870.

The ATTENTION of all REPUBLICAN CITIZENS is called to the CANVASSERS' DIVISION TRANSCRIPTS, now open for inspection at the UNION LEAGUE HOUSE and the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT St.

CALL and EXAMINE the LISTS and see if you are PROPERLY REGISTERED.

By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest—
JOHN MCCULLOUGH,
MARSHALL C. HONG, } Secretaries.
9 19 2t

☞ A QUEER CASE.—A MAN WAS LATELY sent to the lunatic asylum for persisting in planting horse chesnuts in expectation of raising sorrel colts. There are persons at large who entertain expectations equally absurd. Those who are allured by the low prices of coal are frequently victimized. If you want good coal, patronize some reliable dealer like Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. You there get the Honeybrook Lehigh in all its purity. Deal with him once and you become a permanent patron. 9 9 3m4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1870.

An election for Ten Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held, agreeably to charter, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 3, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

9 19 13t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

☞ THE UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will sit daily at M. H. SOBY'S, No. 416 LIBRARY Street, from 10 until 2 o'clock. JOS. R. ASH,
9 6 tuths Chairman.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 303 BROADWAY,
New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see the Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1870,
MOST POSITIVELY
first appearance of the
GREAT DRAMATIC CONGRESS,
in Shakespeare's Great Tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. MARK SMITH, the popular American Actor,
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
has, in the kindest manner, consented to assume the character of Cæsca.

In order to give time for the necessary rehearsals, the first performance will take place
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 21,
MOST POSITIVELY,
JULIUS CÆSAR.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT as..... Brutus
Believed his greatest impersonation.
Mr. FRANK MAYO as..... Cassius
In which he has achieved great renown.
Mr. F. C. BANGS as..... Marc Antony
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH as..... Casca
(Kindly assumed in consequence of indisposition.)
Mr. CHARLES P. MORTON as..... Julius Cæsar
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT as..... Octavius Cæsar
and
Madame PONISI as..... Portia
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as..... Calphurnia

The remaining parts of this great cast most ably sustained.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY, JULIUS CÆSAR, during its recent revival at Niblo's, has received unwonted attention, mainly from the extreme brilliancy of the cast, and also from the marked similarity in the fate of the Great Bonaparte Dynasty, which has so evidenced by studied parallel to resemble the career of the great Roman.

AUT CÆSAR! AUT NIHIL!

ADMISSION, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.

SECURED SEATS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA.

Secured seats may be had at the Box Office of the Academy of Music. W. H. BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at W. P. H. COVERT'S Theatre Ticket Office, Continental Hotel. 9 20

EXCURSIONS.



THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol.

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.



JACOB HARLEY.
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp



DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 152 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.

This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.

NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

CIGARS.

ELEGANT TEN CENT
Honey Bee Cigars,
Three for a Quarter.
SOLD IN THIS CITY BY
J. T. FLAHERTY,
9 15 thstu6trp S. E. corner EIGHTH and CHESNUT

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-four weeks, under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN KERN.

TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar.

For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH Street. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
9 20 6t Actuary.

COOPER & CONARD

DRESS GOODS.

We have been diligently engaged for the past sixty days in buying Fancy and Staple FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS, Etc. Getting them mostly for Gold by the package of importers direct, we are prepared to offer great advantages to our friends and patrons.

SILK CORDED POPLINS,
PLAIN SILK POPLINS,
OTTOMAN POPLINS,
EMPRESS POPLINS,
PLAIN WOOL SERGES,
PARIS MERINOES,
HEAVY PLAID SERGES,
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
NAVY BLUE DRESS GOODS,
DARK GREENS FOR SUITS, Etc. Etc.

Giving unusual attention to the Black Goods branch, it is now worthy the examination of every prudent buyer, and consists in part of

Black Plain, Ottoman and Silk Poplins,
Black Empress from 50c. up to finest.
Black Biarritz, Albertines, Tamise,
English and French Bombazines,
Black Casimer, Black English Tamise,
Four cases jet black and lustrous Alpacas,
Black Crapes, Kid Gloves, Collars, Shawls, Etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Prices still at the same low rates advertised some time ago. As we cannot get further supplies on same favorable terms, we must soon advance our prices. 10,000 yards 95c. to $5·00 per yard.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CLOTHING.

FALL CAMPAIGN OPEN!
WIDE OPEN!
OPEN ALL THE WAY!!!
OPEN IN EARNEST!!!!

In announcing our offering of FINE FALL CLOTHING, to clothe the public with this fall, we respectfully state that

We are Gratified

With the confidence and esteem reposed in us by the public.

WE ARE HAPPY

To state that the public appreciate our enterprise in keeping them supplied with the best of clothes at the lowest of prices.

WE ARE DETERMINED

To spare no effort to keep up our reputation for furnishing really reliable articles to our customers.

WE WILL DO BATTLE

Against high prices and poorly made Clothing! Against monopolies of every kind.

WE WILL GIVE

Every man his Dollar's worth of Clothes for his Dollar's worth of money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Fall Overcoats	$10·00
Fall Overcoats	12·00
Fall Overcoats	14·00
Fall Overcoats, Silk Lined	18·00

CHEVIOT SUITS
Equal to Imported,
MADE TO MEASURE,
$20·00.
Style, Fit, and Work Guaranteed.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
9 17 stuth3m

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

GROCERIES, ETC.

TEAS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Green Teas,
IN STORE,
AT A HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
Headquarters for Every Variety
OF [9 13 tuths3m4p
MOURNING GOODS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK BUYERS, TAKE NOTICE!
GREAT BARGAINS.
The old stand, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, to be closed out, regardless of cost.
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS.
The best assortment in the city
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Fine Editions of Standard Works, Poetry, History, Biography, etc. etc.
☞ *During the continuance of the time required to close up the business we shall keep a sufficient supply of ALL THE NEW BOOKS, and sell them at a discount of 30 to 33⅓ per cent. Give us a call.*
D. ASHMEAD, Agent,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
9 17 stuth3t4p Philadelphia.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travellers, entitling the holders to draw on LONDON, PARIS or BASLE, Switzerland. Also, available throughout the United States.
Draw at sight and by telegraph on SATHER & CO., San Francisco.
Deal in Gold and Government and other Securities.
Receive Gold and Currency deposits subject to draft at sight.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.*

DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER WILL NOT BURN or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS BEAUTIFULLY transparent.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER RESTORES THE natural color without dyeing, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS ALTOGETHER unlike any other.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS PREPARED only by J. B. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature.
DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER IS SOLD BY druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street.
NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 3 4p6m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1870.

The Rev. George H. Hepworth.

the popular Unitarian minister, appeared yesterday at his handsome church, called the Church of the Messiah, for the first time since it was closed for the summer. The church is situated on East Thirty-fourth street, at the corner of Park Avenue, will comfortably seat about eight hundred and fifty people, and is rich looking and impressive. Its organ is one of the handsomest, and its choir contains some of the best educated voices in New York. Mr. Hepworth, too, is one of the most popular and fashionable preachers. It is impossible to rent a pew there, it is difficult to obtain sittings. Exquisite sinners and fashionable saints form a la ge proportion of his congregation, which, n> doubt, contains some good, conscientious, hard-working Christians. Mr. Hepworth—who boards at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and no doubt enjoys life, by which I do not necessarily mean that he abuses it—has a beautiful, rich, deep voi e. As a preacher he is just the man to enchant the commonplace mind. He says nothing that is strikingly original, nothing that is remarkably profound. Nay, a good deal that he says is platitudinarian and trite; but occasionally he illustrates his meaning with a story or a simile that derives its significance not so much from its intense beauty as from its appropriateness and the picturesqueness of the inflections with which his voice interprets it.

Madame Seebach

and her German troupe arrived at this port yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the principal members of the company proceeded immediately to the Belvedere House, a new and stylish hote at the intersection of Fifteenth street and Irving place, in the immediate proximity of the Academy of Music, Irving Hall, Steinway Hall, the Circu', Tammany, and Bryant's old hall, and devoted principally to the entertainment of actors, singers, and musicians. She makes her first appearance here next Thursday night as "Gretchen" in *Faust*, and attended rehearsal for the first time this morning, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where Ristori made her American *debut*.

I perceive that at the Philadelphia Academy of Music a number of actors are announced to appear, and that the advertisements are so worded as to create the impression that the actors are the same as those who recently appeared conjointly at Niblo's Garden. Such, however, is not the case. *Our* combination was very fine, consisting of Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. Walter Montgomery (a very cultured English tragedian), Mr. Mark Smith, Madame Ponisi, and Miss Louisa Moore. Only three of these you have with you—Davenport, Smith, and Ponisi. I have no doubt the other actors do tolerably well——only they are not the Niblo's Garden combination.

The Lincoln Statue.

For a number of years a rude heap of stones has marked the spot where it was intended to erect a statue to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. That statue has at last been erected, and is the object of contemplation by every one of the thousands who during every twenty-four hours pass near the intersection of Fourteenth street and Broadway. Between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and University Place and Fourth avenue stands Union Square, a large circular enclosure that constitutes one of the prettiest of the several small parks in the city of New York. Outside this enclosure, and in a southeastern direction from it, stands a bronze equestrian statue, representative of Washington on horseback. Washington is stationed with his back to the south and with his calm front facing the north and west, in the direction of which the city's future is stretching. What this bronze statue sorely needed was a companion statue to decorate the southwestern corner of the square space in which the park is located. It was hoped that the bronze statue of Lincoln would afford the necessary relief, and great hopes were placed upon the completion of the structure. Now that it *is* completed, it turns out to be a painful and ridiculous failure. The features of Old Abe are decorated with a bronze beard, which is extremely unlike any hirsute apparatus that the friends of that Chief Magistrate remember to have ever seen him wear; and the expression upon the features is that of idiotic amazement at the turn things have taken, and the change that has come upon that portion of Broadway.

A "White Slave" in Court.

The plucky, enterprising, and industrious young woman who figures in the newspapers as "Netta" has her hands full. Besides presiding at the weekly meetings at Plympton Hall, attending committee meetings, answering correspondents, preparing cards for the daily newspapers, doing a stroke of business at picnics, making speeches, waiting on a sick sister, and drumming up the inactive and down-spirited, she also suffers, or, at least, has suffered until recently, at the hands of a young woman who is alleged to have endeavored to win the affections of "Netta's" husband. Since "Netta" is not a stage-name, and since the attractiveness of the cause of the Saleswomen's E. C. A. does not depend upon that prenomen's being seen through, it is no violation of confidence for me thus to imply that Miss Netta is not necessarily unmarried because she has chosen to figure before the public as a "Miss." Since she chooses to keep her married name to herself, however, so be it; I shall not reveal it. It is enough to say that, proceeding to court the other afternoon, she got the better of the misguided young woman who had been trying to make Miss Netta's home miserable, and that the misguided young woman was required to give bonds for a considerable sum to keep the peace. "Netta" seems to be a good, thorough-going, whole-hearted woman, who s working in the cause of the saleswomen with all her body as well as with all her soul.

ALI BABA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

William M. Bunn.

As the day of election approaches, the belief that the Republican candidate for Register of Wills will be elected by a large majority is increasing, and voters who, from disappointment or other personal feeling, expressed their annoyance or regret at the nomination, have now come forward like men and expressed their determination not only to vote for Mr. Bunn, but to labor zealously for him. His endorsers and supporters are vastly dissimilar from those who are backing his opponent, and if he was compelled to depend upon such men as are sent up from the purlieus of the Fourth ward for his election, he would refuse to be a candidate. It is rarely that we find a young man who is not an attorney-at-law so eminently fitted for the position of Register, and his Legislative career has given him an excellent opportunity to become so intimately acquainted with men and things that the information will be invaluable to him in the future. A large Democratic vote for Mr. Bunn we are certain to receive on account of his popularity with men of both parties, and every Republican, of course, will deposit his ballot in his favor.

A VOTER.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingard combination opened to a crowded house with a light and agreeable entertainment that gave general satisfaction. Mr. William Horace Lingard appeared here about two years ago at the Eleventh Street Opera House, and made a very favorable impression. He is a mimic of excellent abilities, and in his specialty as the personator of eccentric character—changing from one to the other with extraordinary rapidity—he is without a rival. Mr. Lingard was most cordially received last evening, and his laughable sketches were applauded in the heartiest manner. The entertainment commenced with the charming little French comedy of *Delicate Ground*, which introduced Miss Alice Dunning Lingard as "Pauline," Mr. George C. Boniface as "Citizen Sangfroid," and Mr. J. C. Morrison as "Alphonse." The lady carried off the honors in this piece, and established herself in the favor of the audience as a graceful and expressive actress. The performance of Mr. Boniface would have been better if it had been a little less monotonous, and Mr. Morrison would have lost nothing in the regards of the audience if he had played the lover with a trifle less heaviness.

The farce of *The Loan of a Lover*, which concluded the performance, was pleasantly acted by Miss D. Lingard, who appeared as "Gertrude;" Miss Alice Dunning Lingard as "Ernestine;" Mr. Lingard as "Peter Spyke;" Mr. Boniface as "Captain Amersfort;" Mr. J. C. Morrison as "Swyzel;" and Mr. J. Wickham as "Delve." This entertainment is light and pleasing, and it offers many attractions to those who wish to pass an agreeable evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "King Lear."

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Fernande* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the Lingards will appear this evening in the *Captain of the Watch;* the Lingard sketches; and *Who Speaks First?*

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

THE performance which was announced to take place at the Academy of Music last evening was unavoidably postponed on account of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Mark Smith, who was announced to appear in the character of "Casca," in *Julius Cæsar*. In this dilemma Mr. J. E. McDonough has volunteered to supply Mr. Smith's place, and in order to allow him the necessary rehearsal, no performance will be given this evening. Mr. Leonard Grover, however, informs us that *Julius Cæsar* will positively be performed to-morrow evening, with the same cast as previously announced, with the exception of the substitution of Mr. McDonough for Mr. Smith in the part of "Casca."

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

White and Red Men—Speeches of the Savages —Address of a Philadelphian.

In carrying out the new plan of allowing benevolent and religious bodies to appoint Indian agents, Secretary Cox has assigned the Chippewa Reservation of Minnesota, and the so-called "Lake Superior" and "Michigan" agencies, to the American Missionary Association. An officer of the latter association, Major S. N. Clark, having attended a council recently held at Crow Wing, Minn., sends to the Chicago *Tribune* a report of the proceedings, which will be found especially interesting to our readers, on account of the part taken by Mr. William Welsh, a well-known Philadelphian, in the proceedings. Speeches were made as follows:—

BAD BOY.

"The reason for calling this council is, that we may meet our friends. I have been before big officers of the Government, and they have always listened to me. Our friends have always tried to help us, and this is why we ask you to hear our wrongs to-day. (We are not going to talk of new things, but of old matters.) The treaty promises to us have not been fulfilled. We think that, if our friends will take hold, they can help us, and we can find what we have lost. We depend greatly on Bishop Whipple and Mr. Rice. We wish our Great Father at Washington to grease his wagon well when he sends our goods to us, that it may reach us, and not break down."

TEMPERANCE CHIEF (PILLAGER CHIEF).

"We all wished to meet you, my friends. Whatever I say is the wish of the Pillager Indians. I speak for them here, and wish to receive your answer, that I may tell it to my friends. We are sorry that these treaties look so well at first, and afterwards not so well. We expect and believe that the agent of the Great Father spends all that is authorized for us. If the promises made had been carried out faithfully, they would have made us well off to-day. You see how well off we are. We think our Great Father sends us all he promises, but the messenger is blind or careless, and loses it on the way. (General expression of assent by the Indians.) If our Great Father could see what we do not receive, we believe he would feel sorry. We say nothing against him. He does all he can. Between him and us is the trouble. The Pillagers have the hardest name among the Indians; yet, bad as we are, we respect our Great Father's agent. We see with our own eyes that he puts part of our money in his valise and carries it away. We might take it away from him, but we are not mean enough for that. And now, unless we get assistance, we have no hope for our children. We ask your help that our children may live, and not be destroyed. It would be a great satisfaction to us if we could receive what is promised us, and we know it would please you. We ask your help again, because we believe the ears of the Great Father are stopped up, and he does not hear our complaints. We hope before the council ends to hear from some of you, so that we can tell our young men."

MR. WILLIAM WELSH.

"Mr. Rice has told you truly that I am his friend, a friend of Bishop Whipple, and especially your friend. He has said he can do little; but what he can do he will, and that is much. Bishop Whipple has great power with God and man. A week ago he sent a message on a little wire to me, and I have come many hundred miles to be with you and him to-day. There is great power with you. Look to and ask the Great Spirit. I have very little power; but I know the Great Spirit can give me great power if you pray for me. There are other Indians in whom I feel a deep interest. They pray for me, and I know God will help me to help them and you too. (Showing a paper.) This paper gives me great hope. The 15th of last July Congress called on Christian men to help the Indians. They answered, and some of the best and richest men have agreed to help. They purchase very cheaply your goods this year, and mean to send you the whole. They have shut them up in boxes and marked them, so that there shall be nothing lost. They will try to have all the treaties fulfilled, so far as they seem good for the Indians. Some things they cannot do. They cannot prevent the white people from destroying the game. They therefore want to teach the Indian to draw from the earth what will feed him and his family, so that they will not starve. I know it is hard for the Indians to change their habits. It is hard for me; but I can do it, and I believe you can. Some of the best farmers in the Missouri Valley were once Indians on the war-path and in the chase. Some of the best herdsmen were wild Indians. You know how they love their horses and other pets. This change of habits is the hardest thing for the Indians; but they must make it, nd work for their living. My own sons would like o have me give them plenty of money, so that they might hunt and fish, and have an easy time; but, though I love them, I think it best that they should work for their living. The Great Father told me that he wanted to look on the Indians of this country as his own children. He will help those who get farms and live on them, because he knows they will then rise to true dignity. The hungrier an Indian is, the better hunter he is. I am afraid you are very poor and hungry. I think you are hungry enough to become good farmers. Your friends can help you; but, after all, you must do the most for yourselves. It seems very dark to you now; but I can see the sun rising. The Great Spirit will bless you if you look to Him."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
IN STOCK AND DAILY RECEIVED,
BETTER IN MAKE, STYLE, AND FIT,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

FAST LIVING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—When "fast life" has undermined the strength, destroyed the appetite, impaired the digestion, and stolen the hue of health from the cheek—when the hand trembles, the spirits droop, and the whole physical and mental organization languishes, is it possible to repair the evil and restore the dilapidated system to full health and vigor? We answer that it is. Hundreds of cases have been cited, thousands might be cited, in which this regeneration has been accomplished by the regular and persistent use of PLANTATION BITTERS. Abstinence from the indulgences which have wrought the mischief is, of course, *one* of the means of restoration. But it is not sufficient *alone*. The consequences remain after the cause has been abandoned. A wholesome and genial tonic is absolutely necessary to rouse the corporeal and mental energies from their state of collapse. This good work it is the mission of the Plantation Bitters to perform. But no other stimulant must be taken.

WE SHOULD judge from the tone of our exchanges that the whole country is becoming excited over the great Ball set in motion by Rockhill & Wilson this Fall. They all speak in the most enthusiastic manner of their tremendous and beautiful Fall and Winter stock, and especially their all-Wool $15 fall and winter suits. We cheerfully indorse the above, and recommend all in want of beautiful and cheap clothing to give them a call at Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—Those who cannot make it convenient to visit the city can have samples sent, with full description for measuring, and suits forwarded at the shortest notice. A perfect fit guaranteed.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

LET EVERY ONE in search of a handsomely located residence, at a low rent, visit ST. ALBAN'S place, north of CATHARINE street, between TWENTY-THIRD and TWENTY-FOURTH. The handsome park, which extends the whole length of the square and fronts these residences, is something novel. The dwellings are finished with Mansard roofs and every modern improvement. Mr. LESLIE, No. 717 SANSOM street, and Mr. JAMES, No. 801 GRAY'S FERRY road, are renting the properties.

DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, is a safe and sure medicine. It has stood the test of thirty years, and never known to fail. It regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and cures wind colic; produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain.

A WORD TO THE ELDERLY.—Nobody loves to be grey. That's human nature. Everybody detests the hair dyes, and the sedimental "not-a-dyes." That's human nature too. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, which literally rejuvenates grey hair, is free from the filth and sediment which defile the dyes and "not-a-dyes."

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE OLD DOMINION SAUCE is made in wooden tanks, and is free from all metallic substances. It is a most wholesome condiment, and for steaks, chops, oysters, game, soups, etc., it has no equal.

DIED.

ECKERT.—On Friday afternoon, September 16, 1870, HENRY TREVOR ECKERT, son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1031 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOECKLEY.—On Monday, September 19th, at his residence, Chestnut Grove, Media, J. HERMAN HOECKLEY, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 2 o'clock.

RINEDOLLER.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH RINEDOLLER, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Durbin Rinedoller, No. 768 South Ninth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

WEAVER.—On the 18th instant, WILLIAM H., eldest son of William H. and Anna M. Weaver, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2010 Vine street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WILSTACH.—At Saratoga, New York, September 17th, WILLIAM P. WILSTACH, Esq., aged 54 years.

Funeral to take place on Wednesday afternoon, September 21, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of D. P. Bussier, No. 1630 Arch street.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH,

WILL OPEN

PARIS WALKING SUITS,

LADIES' COATS,

JACKETS, Etc.,

MONDAY, September 19. [9 17 3t

1870.

WAR'S DOINGS.

Important to Dry Goods Buyers.

Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of

Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods,

Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also,

FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES,

Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also,

BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS.

We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

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HONEYBROOK LEHIGH COAL.

FREE OF SLATE AND DUST.
2240 LBS. TO THE TON.
Office—No. 721 ARCH STREET.
Depot—No. 955 NORTH FRONT STREET.
TENER & GALBRAITH. [9 17 1m
ROBERT TENER, DAVID GALBRAITH.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES.

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

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BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

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CHANDELIERS,

PENDANTS,

BRACKETS, ETC.,

Of Every Design.

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8 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

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GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright.

ALSO,

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.

Only place in Philadelphia for sale of

Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs,

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, as part of rental applied.

GOULD & FISCHER,
Successors to J. E. Gould,
No. 923 CHESNUT St., No. 1018 ARCH ST.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1018 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 9 16 tf

MR. A. DOUGLAS

Would respectfully inform his musical friends and the public generally that he has associated himself with

Messrs. W. REDFIELD PHELPS & CO.,

Agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s New Scale Grand and Square Pianos,

No. 927 CHESNUT Street,

Where he will have charge of the PIANO RENTING department of their business.

Having had many years' experience in the Establishment of Mr. J. E. GOULD, he feels that he possesses qualifications in the selection of fine and reliable instruments that customers will readily appreciate, and which are not presented by Piano Dealers generally. 9 16 tf

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthstfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW CROP OLIVE OIL

50 Cases of Finest Quality

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW 1870 SPICED SALMON

IN LARGE CANS AT $1·50 PER CAN.

WHITE BRANDY FOR PRESERVING,

PURE SPICES, ETC.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

GLOVES, ETC.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfrp

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NEW

RICH STYLES

OF

AMERICAN

Brussels Three-Ply and Ingrain

CARPETINGS

AND

OIL CLOTHS,

Which are considered well worthy the attention of the public.

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JEWELRY ETC.

1124 CHESNUT STREET. 1124

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Sterling Silver.

TABLE SILVER. FLEUR DE LIS. ALHAMBRA. ANTIQUE. COTTAGE. KINGS'. GRECIAN. ROSETTE. ENGRAVED. LOUIS XIV. FORKS AND SPOONS.

Sterling Silver.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY PIECES FOR BRIDAL PRESENTATION. [9 19 3t4p

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HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER,

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

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CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

WM. D. ROGERS,

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Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons

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ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,

Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.

Built to order and for sale.

Manufactory and Repository,

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FAIRTHORNE & RAND,

Law and Collection Office,

No. 17 South THIRD Street,

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DRAFTS AND NOTES NEGOTIABLE COLLECTED

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AFFIDAVITS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS taken for all the States. 9 13 1mrp

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER.

Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water.

Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water.

All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through

SCHARFF & WOOD'S

Patent Filter and Cooler.

Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud?

Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills?

The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks.

By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER

It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills.

The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use.

In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time.

For further particulars send for a circular.

JOHN WOOD, JR., Proprietor.

FRY & HOWELL,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 327 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

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Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt," "Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.," "M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott," "Hugus & Co.,"
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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FLOUR.

We are in daily receipt of the various grades of

FLOUR

From all the different wheat-growing districts.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

No. 1218 MARKET Street,

9 16 4trp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLIES.

Previous Convocations—Requirements and Results.

The convocation of the representatives of a nation is usually an occasion of supreme importance; but in France it marks an era in history, because its object is to construct a new constitution. The order for an election for a Constituent Assembly is among the first acts of the present Provisional Government of France. As soon as it meets, the Provisional Government will probably—as in 1848—resign its powers into the hands of the Assembly, who will proceed to provide both a government and a constitution. Hence the circumstances under which the two preceding Constituent Assemblies were convoked and the works they effected are of extreme interest in their relation to the present occasion. While it is the belief and hope of the best friends of France that the coming Assembly will give her a republican form of government, it will yet be within the powers conferred upon the Assembly by the people to make their country once more a monarchy or even an empire.

France, in 1785-6, was seething with discontent. The fires of the first revolution were smouldering beneath the mass. Louis XV had left the legacy of quarrels with parliaments to his successor, with the caution, "Let my grandson take care of them, for it is more than probable they will endanger the crown;" and the Abbe Perigord, afterward to become illustrious as the prince of diplomatists, Talleyrand, had just remarked that the "miserable affair of the diamond necklace may overturn the throne." The extreme deficiencies in the finances of the State had compelled the convening of the Assembly of Notables for the purpose of levying increased taxation. In dismissing that assemblage, which had come together from all parts of the kingdom, the Archbishop of Toulouse made the startling announcement of the coming change—that the Tiers-Etat, i. e., the people, as a matter of justice, should be represented by another assembly of a number of votes equal to that of the clergy and nobles taken together. Marshal Segur said to the King that the assembling of the Notables might be the seed of the States-General; if so, it was of rapid growth, for the pressure of both nobles and clergy compelled, in August, 1788, the order for the convocation of the national estates or States-General for the 1st of May, 1789. Each of the three estates, nobles, clergy, and people, expected to control this assemblage, which was elective, and, so far as the Tiers-Etat was concerned, resulted in the selection of representatives of the popular will. Neckar, the Prime Minister, procured the authorization by the King's Council of the measure which doubled the number of the deputies representing the Tiers Etat. The assemblage of the representatives of the three-Estates thus collected on the 5th of May, 1780, was composed of 1128 persons, and was called also the Constituent Assembly.

It consisted of 293 representatives of the clergy, 270 of the nobles, and 565 of the Tiers-Etat, thus quite realizing the proportion of numbers to the latter named by the Archbishop of Toulouse. Of the representatives of the clergy, more than two-thirds were cures; 62 out of 108 mayors and magistrates in the Assembly were elected by the people, and from the latter there came also 279 lawyers. It will be perceived that the preponderance of intellectual activity, as well as of numbers, might naturally be expected on the side of the Tiers-Etat. One of the earliest measures taken by the representatives of the people was an attempt to draw a dividing line; on the 17th of June, 1789, they took to themselves separately the title of the National Assembly, and Neckar prepared a plan for a constitution, in which the distinction was further indicated by providing for their meetings in a different chamber from the nobles and clergy. But five days afterwards 148 of the clergy left the rest and joined themselves to the National Assembly. An endeavor to disperse the States-General on the part of the King was resisted by the National Assembly; immediately 46 nobles, among whom was the Duke of Orleans, followed in the footsteps of the clergy, and went over to the resisting body, and at last the King ordered the remainder of the nobles and clergy to join the opposition, and the National Assembly embraced all the members of the States-General.

There were, however, two other important classes who already endeavored to contest the Government with the Crown and the National Assembly—the army of France and the populace of Paris. Treachery among the troops has ever been coincident with disasters to the French monarchy. The National Assembly, if it did clearly perceive the distinction between the voice of the people and the violence of the mob, was powerless to quell the Parisian insurgents, who, in the successful storming of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, 1789, learned alike the power of the populace and the weakness of the crown. But with these insurrectionary movements, which afterwards extended to other cities, and with the formation of the National Guard, which dates from that day, began the growth of that military spirit and training which eventually made France a nation of soldiers. On the 8th of October following the mob seized the person of the King and conducted him, virtually their prisoner, from Versailles to Paris, where he was permanently detained in obedience to the popular behest. On the 20th June, 1791, the King attempted an escape, but was arrested at Varennes and reconducted to Paris by three commissioners from the National Assembly. That body the next day passed a decree suspending temporarily his kingly functions. It would have been far better for France to have permitted his escape. These acts were unquestionably among the gravest political errors of the Assembly, and can only be regarded as weak concessions to the violent expressions of popular sentiment.

The great work accomplished by the Constituent Assembly was the overthrow of the feudal forms of government and the recognition of the rights of man. Its enactments provided for extended suffrage; for reforms in the systems of law and administration of justice, including the introduction of trial by jury; they secured liberty of religious worship, and confiscated church property; they placed taxation on a broader basis, and secured a better foundation for the finances of the country; they changed the law of inheritance, and provided for the distribution of landed property to the untitled classes. The Assembly prepared a Constitution for France, which was intended to secure to that country the advantages of a limited monarchy. On the 14th of September, 1791, the King, having been restored by the Assembly to the exercise of his functions and to his personal freedom, declared in public his acceptance of the Constitution amid great popular enthusiasm. Its work accomplished, on the 29th of the same month the Assembly declared its sittings closed. With a view to a more exact representation of the people, the Assembly sacrificed itself by making its members ineligible as candidates to the next Assembly. With the close of the Constituent Assembly it therefore resulted that those representatives who had learned much of the governing art in the stormy twenty-nine months of its existence no longer permitted themselves to exercise their knowledge for the benefit of their country. They were succeeded by the Legislative Assembly, which opened its sittings within two days after the Constituent Assembly was closed. But the new legislators were a very different class of men from their predecessors; a monarchy, however limited, no longer met the requirements of the nation, and the Constitution of 1791 was soon superseded.

A brief review of the legislative bearings of the revolution of 1830, the abdication of Charles X, and the accession of Louis Philippe, will throw light upon the circumstances of the convocation of the second Constituent Assembly. Charles X yielded to the force of a revolution incited by his own refusal to comply with the constraints of a limited monarchy. Though perhaps authorized by the letter of the constitution under which the monarchy was re-established in 1814, he yet opposed its spirit, and made a great political blunder by refusing, even after effecting a dissolution and re-election of the Chamber of Deputies, to select his Ministry from among their number. He and his advisers were unpopular with his subjects, being suspected of yielding to the influence of the Jesuits. When the crisis came, he badly managed the means at his command, and the defection of the troops of the line, upon whom he depended, enabled the Liberal party to accomplish his overthrow. After his abdication, three parties presented themselves for popular favor. But the horrors of the first revolution were still remembered against the Republicans; the disasters which had so recently followed the ruin of the empire were a drawback to the Napoleonists, who otherwise would have pressed the claims of Napoleon II, then an officer in the Austrian service. The leading politicians, especially those in the Chamber of Deputies, leaned for want of an alternative toward the position of the Orleanists. The Duke of Orleans was dressed as a bourgeois and prepared for flight, having sent to Charles X a letter of assurance that he would not take his place on the vacant throne, when a deputation forced their way into his apartments and insisted upon his acceptance of the crown. "*Qu'il accepte*," was announced thus briefly by the chief of the deputation to Talleyrand. He became "King of the French" in August, 1830, being first called Philippe VII, and afterward Louis Philippe.

The liberals considered that as they had effected the revolution which placed him on the throne, they had a special hold upon Louis Philippe. His entire reign was marked by a series of political attacks upon the Government, usually with an outcry for reform as the entering wedge. In the Chambers from 1831 to 1839 there were but few petitions for electoral reform, but parliamentary reform was brought forward eleven times for discussion; the intent being to reduce the number of deputies. In the great public debate between Arago and Thiers, May 16, 1840, in which the former advocated universal suffrage, a great impulse was given to questions of popular sovereignty; and from 1840 to 1847 both electoral and parliamentary reform were perpetually under discussion.

The accidental death, July 13, 1842, of the son of Louis Philippe, the Duke of Orleans, a young man of great promise and of personal popularity, weakened the hold of the King upon the heart of the nation. After that, every weakness, every timidity, exhibited by Louis Philippe was accounted against him as a crime. A strong opposition to his government was organized. The republican opposition desired universal suffrage; the monarchical oppposition attacked his general policy. These joined hands in 1847 to call in popular excitement to their aid. The Chateau Rouge banquet took place July 9, 1847, and was given by the combined opposition. Banquets of this character were repeated throughout the cities of the kingdom, and the agitation of questions of reform penetrated the remotest districts. This was the "*Campaigne des Banquets.*" On the 11th of February, 1848, the Cabinet deliberately spurned both questions of reform, and on the 13th denied the right of political meeting without governmental authority. To test this assumption, a grand banquet was arranged and proclaimed by the opposition for the 22d February. It was suppressed by the authorities, and at the last moment the opposition announced that it would not take place. But Paris was aroused. The people suspected, says Lamartine, that Louis Philippe was a believer in the divine right of kings. He was unpopular because he was a king. On the 23d February there were barricades in the Faubourg St. Antoine and crowds crying "*Vive la Reforme!*" In the evening the crowds had a leader, Lagrange by name, who brought them into the neighborhood of the Cafe Tortoni. A battalion of the line, drawn up in front of the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, fired into this mob that was carrying torches and a red flag, and sixteen corpses of citizens were stretched upon the sidewalk. The next day the barricades surrounded the Palace and approaches of the Tuileries. Louis Philippe had just time to escape from a rear door, after arranging the form of an abdication, when a column of the people broke through the Guards, filled the apartments, and swept away every trace of royalty.

The republic was proclaimed very much in the same style as during the present year, at the Hotel de Ville, a provisional government being constituted by Lamartine, who subsequently became Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dupont de l'Eure, whose age and dignity made him a fitting presiding officer; Arago, to whom were committed Naval Affairs; Cremieux, ultimately Minister of Justice: all the foregoing being carried to the scene of their triumph almost on the shoulders of the crowd. Ledru-Rollin, Marie, who received the portfolio of Public Works, and Garnier-Pages, obtained entrance and were added to the number. General Subervie was made Minister of War, Carnot of Public Instruction, and Goudchaux (a banker) of Finance; but the last-named individual became frightened at the gathering storms a few days afterward, and Garnier-Pages, who at first was made Mayor of Paris, took his place. It will be perceived that the Liberals, who brought about the revolution which placed Louis Philippe on the throne, were themselves disappointed at his failure to meet the views of the people, and chagrined at the position in which they were placed as his supporters. Hence his fall. The "citizen monarch" experienced also, as had the two previous Kings of France, the defection of the troops, as well as the dislike of the people. He and the Queen embarked at Honfleur for Havre on the 2d of March, 1848, under the names of "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," and thus entitled sailed again from Havre to England.

The Provisional Government were embarrassed by financial difficulties growing out of general distrust of the new order of things, and the distress among the working people of France. An attempt to increase the direct taxes excited universal indignation. To calm the storm, a decree was passed, convoking the Constituent Assembly. The number of its members was fixed at 900, the Convention of 1793 being taken as the model. The convocation was ordered for and took place on the 4th of May, 1848, being the 59th anniversary of that of the States-General of 1799. M. Buchez was the first President. On the 15th of May the sitting of the Constituent Assembly was invaded by an insurgent force of citizens, who took possession of the hall, and the assembly retired. The insurrectionists attempted to form a new provisional government, but were put down by force of arms, 3000 insurgents surrendering without bloodshed. A more formidable insurrection, in which the starving workingmen whom the Provisional Government had been unable to supply with work and pay, and who had suffered still more after that Government resigned upon the formation of the Assembly, had by the 24th of June filled Paris with barricades, and the Assembly appointed Cavaignac Dictator. It is believed that upward of 20,000 persons were killed in the scenes of conflict and carnage which ensued during two or three days following.

By November 4, 1848, the important work of the Constituent Assembly was concluded, and the new Constitution, which organized the Government of France as a Republic, was adopted and proclaimed. The value of this work was impaired by a single great defect; it gave too much power to the President of the Republic, and it permitted his continuous re-election. This was the more inexcusable, because already Louis Napoleon, whose ambition for empire was more than suspected, was the prominent candidate, and it was well-known that Cavaignac, his principal competitor, stood no chance of election. On the 10th of December, 1848, eighteen days before the announcement of the election of Napoleon, the Constituent Assembly was dissolved.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HANGING HORRORS.

Execution of Four Negroes in Virginia—Horrible Scenes at the Scaffold—A Brutal Hangman.

As already announced by telegraph, Moses Newby, Peter Newby, Jacob Wallace, and Henry Costen, negroes, were hung at Isle of Wight Court House, Virginia, last Friday, for the murder of Mr. Joseph Gray, of that county, on the 11th of December last.

The condemned men had been placed in the Norfolk jail for safe keeping, and were sent up to the Court House, under a guard of fifteen men, on Friday morning.

We take from the Norfolk *Virginian* the following particulars of the horrid scene:—

The feet of the condemned having been pinioned upon first taking their stand upon the scaffold, as each one ceased to speak the black cap was drawn over his head, and when all had finished the scaffold was cleared of all but the condemned, and at exactly 1 o'clock, at a signal from Deputy Sheriff Eley, the prop was jerked violently away and

THE DROP FELL.

Then ensued a scene the recital of which we would willingly spare our readers, and a repetition of which we earnestly hope it may never be our lot to witness. As the bodies fell in the drop the two end men, Peter Newby and Jacob Wallace, both large, athletic men, snapped the rope like pack thread, and fell heavily to the earth, apparently insensible. The other two remained suspended, but one was hanging by only one strand of the rope, the other two having been broken in the fall. Moses Newby died instantly, his neck being broken, but Henry Costen lived for nearly ten minutes, gasping for breath and his limbs working convulsively. The two men on the ground lay still for a few minutes, when Jacob Wallace rose to a sitting posture, and broke into prayers and supplications. Peter Newby lay awhile longer, when he also sat up, but kept silent, except groans extorted by pain. Their feet were then untied, when both stood up, Newby leaning heavily against the steps of the gallows, while Wallace walked back and forth praying intently. New ropes were procured and adjusted to the beam; the two men hanging prevented the drop being raised. At the expiration of seventeen minutes the physicians in attendance, Drs. Jordan and Chapman, examined the bodies and pronounced them both dead, when

ANOTHER HORROR

was enacted, which made strong men shudder and turn pale. Instead of lowering the bodies as is always customary, the ropes were cut, allowing the ghastly corpses to fall with a horrible thud at the very feet of the two half hanged men standing below. Not content with this, the

BRUTAL MONSTER

who officiated as hangman, an occupation which he dishonored, and who rejoices in the name of John J. Murphy, descended from the scaffold, and taking hold of the rope attached to the neck of one of the dead men, drew the body by it across the yard, and tumbled it into the coffin, as if it had been a dead dog. He repeated the operation on the next one, and seemed to think that by his disgueting brutality he had done some meritorious action.

THE SECOND HANGING.

During the whole of the time this disgusting scene was transpiring, Wallace and Peter Newby, although suffering horribly from the effects of the rope around their necks, in their fall, betrayed no emotion save that Wallace used the time in praying loud and fast, Newby looking on apparently as unconcerned as if he was not an actor in the dreadful drama.

THE NEW ROPES,

which were of stout cotton cord, having been fixed, the drop was replaced, and the miserable men mounted the scaffold the second time—this time never to return alive. The condemned both spoke to the crowd around in the same strain as before, at the conclusion of which the black caps were again drawn over their heads, and at half-past one o'clock the drop again fell, and the ropes proving strong enough they were left struggling in the air. Neither of their necks were broken, and for several minutes they gave painful evidence of life by their forced breathing and the convulsive jerking of their legs. They were allowed to hang for half an hour, when they too were cut down, placed in their coffins, and taken to the Court House grave-yard for interment.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES
AT
Gold Prices,

EVERY VARIETY IN STYLE, AND THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP.

FRENCH PLATES ONLY.

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PHILADELPHIA.

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AT
CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia.

Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14

EDUCATIONAL.

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets, is now open for the Fourth Season for the reception of pupils. Instruction is given by a staff of the best Professors in the city in the following branches:—

Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Contra Bass, Theory of Harmony, Grand Organ (or Church Organ), Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Flute, Clarionet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn, Cornet, Trombone, Harp, Guitar, etc., etc., and in the Italian, German, French, and Spanish Languages.

For particulars see circulars to be had at the Office of the Conservatory and in the Music Stores.

The Director of the Conservatory takes this opportunity to express his sincere gratification at the success which has attended his efforts to establish this Institution in Philadelphia on a permanent basis and with the prospect of continued prosperity.

He would likewise declare his gratitude to the many kind friends among the students and elsewhere, whose interest in the cause of thorough instruction in the art and science of music has assisted so materially in bringing the Conservatory to its present state of usefulness.

He can only promise in return that his devotion to the object of raising the institution under his care to a high place among the great Music Schools of the world shall be—as it has been—the controlling influence at the Conservatory.

CARL GAERTNER,
9 12 1m Director and Proprietor.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.

French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.

FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.

A first-class Primary Department.

The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.

Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. [8 20

Fall term will begin September 12.

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

EILDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of

JAY COOKE & CO.,
8 8 Bankers, Philadelphia.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to

9 10 tf Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for college. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.

8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will re-open MONDAY, September 12.

9 8 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2tuths26t*

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, N. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on the 14th of 9th month (September), 1870. Ages 6 to 13. 9 8 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, will resume her duties September 1. 9 15 1m

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.

8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, FOR Young Men, Youth, and Small Boys, Phila. 6 28t

PIANIST FOR MUSICAL ENTERTAINMETS or Dancing Soirees, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street. [8 31 1m

Reference—Mr. Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, AND TRUNKS.—LARGE stock, all grades. Also, several thousand Horse Covers, Lap Rugs, and Robes, selling at low prices to the trade or retail. MOYER'S, No. 720 MARKET Street, above Seventh. 9 16 1m*

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.



The most durable Green will not fade, is brighter Color costs less than any other because it will paint twice as much surface, Ground pure only by the manufacturers Sold by all paint dealers Office 122 N. 4th St.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. [9 1 3m

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—
OFFICE OF A. C. S., FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
September 15th, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, at this Office, until 12 M., October 15th, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st of November, 1870.

Upon the acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE,
9 15 6t 1st Lt. Ord., A. C. S.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for Furnishing Bartholomew's System of Drawing," and "Webster's Dictionaries," to the Board of Public Education, will be received at the Office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, addressed to the undersigned, until THURSDAY, September 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Said proposals must state the price and quality, and be accompanied by a sample of said books.

By order of the Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLOWELL,
9 17 stuw3t Secretary.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE
WEBSTER PORTABLE HEATER
STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL

For Heating Churches, Schools, Public Halls, and Dwellings.

Call and see certificates.

C. J. TYNDALE,
No. 145 S. SECOND Street.

A large assortment of beautiful Stoves, Heaters, and Ranges. Jobbing promptly attended to. Roofing, Spouting, etc. 9 14 1m

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
are now receiving freight at
FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

NOTICE.—On and after September 15 rates by this Company will be 10 cents per 100 pounds or 4 cents per foot, ship's option; and regular shippers by this line will only be charged the above rate all winter. Winter rates commencing December 15. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL,
28§ PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, September 24, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Octt. 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Baltimore (via Halifax), Tuesday, October 4, at 1 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.;
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 8, above Arch street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

SEPTEMBER, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 2.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 9.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 16.
Salvor, Friday, Sept. 23.
J. W. Everman, Friday, Sept. 30.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Tuesday September 27, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, September —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 24, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, September 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, September 30, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, October 7.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Camors," Octave Feuillet's latest novel, a translation of which has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is a painfully powerful story that is likely to do more harm than good to any but experienced and thoughtful readers. Elaborate and artistic dissections of the moral diseases of French society may perhaps be studied with profit by men and women old enough to understand what they study and philosophical enough not to be fascinated by highly wrought descriptions of vice, but for the young and inexperienced they are in every way objectionable. Our advice, therefore, to the fathers and mothers of families is to keep "Camors," if possible, out of the hands of their children, as they are likely to learn nothing from it that will be of any benefit to them. We pass such a judgment as this with regret, as the story is evidently written with a high moral aim by a thoroughly earnest man. Decent people in making their way through the world are frequently of necessity brought in contact with much depravity, but there is no necessity for those who are not called upon to take an active part in reforming the world to seek out the hidden wickednesses of mankind for the sake of amusement, and those who do so are much more apt to be attracted than repelled by the contemplation of such vices as are exposed by Octave Feuillet in this novel.

"Camors" is a picture of Parisian society under the Second Empire, and, read in the light of the downfall of Napoleonism and the great desolation that has bowed France to the dust, it is an evidence that in the corruption which has been bred by the Empire is contained the secret of defeat even more than in the superior numbers and superior generalship of the Prussians, and that some such terrible national calamity was needed to clear the moral atmosphere. As a work of art the work is unimpeachable, if we admit the subject. It is as subtle as it is strong and as vigorous as it is profound. The conduct of the story and the delineation of the characters are masterly in the extreme, and at every point it glitters with a refined irony that stabs like a rapier. In such a sentence as the following Feuillet sums up completely the character of a certain class of fashionable French women, and that class is one that has had no small influence in moulding the Parisian society of to-day:—

"Although she boasted of being a skeptic, sometimes in the morning she went out, concealed by a thick veil, and entered St. Sulpice, where she confessed and put herself on good terms with God, *in case he should* exist. She was rich and well connected, and in spite of the irregularities of her youth, the best people visited her house."

It is a mistake to say that such a novel as "Camors" is immoral as it is to make a similar allegation with regard to such plays as *Camille* or *Fernande*, but, like them, it is certainly objectionable on the ground that such pictures of social rottenness as it presents are calculated to injure rather than benefit the majority of those who will probably inspect them.

—Turner & Co. send us the following new books from the press of Carleton:—

"Chris and Otho," by Mrs. Julie P. Smith, is a continuation of "The Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," a clever story that attracted considerable attention some months ago. Mrs. Smith sketches character with skill and "Chris and Otho," like the story of which it is a sequel, is a bright, fresh, and readable book.

"Ginger-snaps," by "Fanny Fern," is the rather vulgar title of a collection of short essays which are as superficial and as vulgar as "Fanny Fern's" pen-sketches usually are.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "First Lessons in Greek," by James R. Boise, Ph. D., Professor in the University of Chicago. This little book is intended as an introduction to Hadley's "Greek Grammar" and to the study of Xenophon's "Anabasis." It is clear and concise, and is skilfully arranged to assist and stimulate the student in overcoming the first difficulties in the way of mastering the Greek language.

—The second index volume to the *Princeton Review*, which we have received from the publisher, Peter Walker, No. 821 Chesnut street, contains a great number of interesting biographical sketches of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen and laymen of the United States. To those who possess complete sets of the *Princeton Review* these index volumes will be invaluable, while they have a decided interest of their own apart from their connection with the series which they supplement.

LIFE IN CAMP.

Before Metz—How the Soldiers Live—Preparing a Meal.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes from the camp before Metz:—The principal occupation, or rather the serious business of the day, in camp, is the preparation for a meal of some sort. Directly you wake, human nature at once requires some sustenance; you crave for a good hot cup of tea, especially if, as last night, you find yourself exposed to what Virgil calls a *placidus imber*. The fact was that the wall at the back of my shelter gave way, and I found myself lying with my head outside, the *gentle* rain falling plentifully on my head and face. The dry sticks which you have taken to bed with you to keep dry are produced as soon as day breaks, and a hot tin of coffee without sugar or milk helps to pull you together. The business of the day commences. A rush is made for the nearest "Marketender" wagon that has come up from Gorze. In the following of almost every regiment there is attached to each company an individual called a "Marketender." Half soldier, half publican, and with only half, he is a curious mixture of cunning, courage, and dishonesty—terms, I am aware, that are strangely discordant, but which are all represented in the character of the "Marketender." His duty is, with his wagon, covered with canvas and drawn by two wretched-looking horses, to rob, plunder, or buy provisions at any of the villages he passes through, and to sell the produce to the soldiers of the particular company to which he is attached, the number of which is painted on his wagon and carried on his cap. Very often the "Marketender" has his better-half to help him—a virago who outbrazens the sins of her husband, bullies the soldiers, and cringes to the officers. Mrs. Marketenderin is by no means an engaging-looking person. The one I have to do with wears a costume sufficiently ludicrous. A French soldier's cap covers her grizzled hair, the peak shading a face which, from exposure to the sun, looks like a piece of badly tanned leather; a Voltigeur's jacket envelops her body, and a large red bandanna is wound round her waist, where she carries a huge knife, with which to cut the hard black bread into the pieces she dispenses to the soldiers; her arms and hands are brown-black, partly from exposure and partly from dirt, while, to complete her semi-military costume, the shortness of her petticoat reveals her feet incased in a pair of long boots that have once been the property of some Prussian soldier, whose bones, in all probability, are now lying upon the plateau of Gorze. They both dispense their commodities in eager haste, and are not particular as to the change they give for a thaler. The appearance of the vivandieres since the invasion of French territory has wonderfully improved, no doubt at the expense of *la belle France*, and the money they are making will, without doubt, enable them to eat their "Kartoffelsalat" and drink their "Zeltinger" for the rest of their days in peace and quietness on the banks of the Moselle or wherever else they may please to settle down. If you are in favor, madame produces a piece of meat from the recesses of the wagon, and perhaps an onion, a piece of bread, and a glass of schnapps, for which you pay the moderate sum of one thaler. With these valuables you rush off to your shelter, wherever it may be, and, if the rain has not put your fire out, you improvise a meal, which, if not very *recherché*, at least fills your stomach. I was asked by the General to-day why I did not go and live in Gorze like the other Englishman? My answer was simply that I depended for information upon my own eyes, and not upon the retailed news of others. This seemed to amuse him vastly, and he patted me on the back and answered, "Thank God! there are then some who will tell the truth as they see it, and not invent a parcel of lies." This was not very flattering to my brother correspondents. The band is really the luxury of the day. It plays in the afternoon, and the delicious airs of Beethoven, Mozart, and Meyerbeer transport one in imagination far from the surrounding scenes.

VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Indignant Protest of Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following letter to the European courts:

PARIS, August 30, 1870.—Sir: The Prussian government has alleged in documents of which we have had information, that our soldiers have deviated from international law by deliberately firing on ambulances and persons sent for a parley. Before ever advising the Minister of War of these allegations, I protested in the name of the traditions of our army, and as soon as my colleague was informed of them, he energetically endorsed the language I had held.

Mistakes may happen in the heat of conflict; more just than our adversaries, we admit that neither of the two armies is certain not to commit such errors; but, that our soldiers have of set purpose disregarded the sacred privilege of ambulances and the rights of *parlementaires*, Prussia will persuade nobody, and we have no need to defend ourselves against such accusations.

It seems, moreover, that the Prussian Government has shown all this eagerness in turning to its advantage deeds to be regretted, but not yet proved to have been committed, and, at any rate, isolated cases, only as pretexts to justify itself for much more serious acts which we have to urge against it, and which involve much more directly the responsibility of the commanders of corps.

Everybody knows of the so-called "press" ambulance, seized with its attendants and material, which had to traverse a part of Germany, Luxemburg, and Belgium in order to re-enter France. The same thing has been recently repeated in the environs of Metz. Near Strasburg Baron de Bussiere was made prisoner in the midst of the ambulance which he had organized, and to which he was devoting himself. It is equally notorious that a French surgeon was killed on the field of battle by a Prussian soldier while in the act of stanching a soldier's wound. It appears, moreover, from the deposition of one of these surgeons, in the presence of witnesses, whose declaration has been received at the French vice-consulate at Basle, that explosive balls have been employed against our troops, and discovered in the wounds of some of our wounded.

These are so many violations not only of the usages of all armies in modern times, but also of the formal stipulations of diplomatic conventions to which Prussia was a contracting party.

Finally the newspapers have announced that some peasants of the neighborhood of Strasburg had been impressed to dig the trenches opened by the Prussians before the place. We at first refused to give credence to these rumors. We could not admit as possible an act of violence not less contrary to the rules of war than to the laws of humanity. The certain testimonies which have since reached us leave no more doubt of the complete accuracy of these informations. The Prussian authorities have not recoiled from a measure which forces the defenders of Strasburg to fire on Frenchmen.

We protest in the name of universal conscience against such abuses of strength, and in begging you to bring them before the special attention of the Government to which you accredited, I am confident that public opinion will visit them with a just reprobation.

This circular was read in the French Senate on the 1st inst., and was much applauded.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

The Hospital at Darmstadt—The Princess at Home.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited the hospital for the wounded at Darmstadt, which is under the special charge of the Princess Alice, writes:—"Certainly, nothing can be more admirably managed; and of those I have seen as yet it is the brightest, airiest, and most cheerful. The principal building is a permanent one of stone and glass—an ex-conservatory. It stands in charming gardens, with their flower-beds, and shrubberies, and fountains, which, as the Princess says, the Frenchmen gallantly tell her remind them of the waterworks of Versailles. Through these are scattered a number of *succursales*—wooden pavilions where the double rows of beds stand at ample intervals, with canvas doors at the ends, to be looped up at will, and with openings in the roof, protected from the wet, but open to the wind. The Princess says the French strongly protest against the fresh air, while the Germans, on the contrary, very sensibly welcome it as the best of specifics. She ought to be mistress of the inward sentiments of the patients, for they all seem to take her into their inmost confidence. It was worth a journey from England alone to see the faces of the sufferers lighted up as they reflected the sisterly smiles on her. As she passed along and stopped and spoke to each, the invalid laid himself back on his pillow with an expression of absolute *bien etre*, and for the moment seemed to find something more than an anodyne for his pain. Her passing along the wards applied the most infallible of tests to the cases. If her presence did not smooth the pain-wrinkles out of a man's face, or bring something like tranquility to his drawn mouth, and cause a flash of light to his eye, you were quite sure to hear he was in an extremely bad way. Nor was it with the wounded alone she seemed the animating spirit of the place. Nurses, and doctors, and convalescents walking about all addressed her with the same cordial familiarity—only tempered by their evident reverence and love. The truth is, and one sees it everywhere else as in Darmstadt, this war has not merely made Germany a nation, but a family, and a thorough family feeling pervades North and South, high and low, alike. Nothing seems regarded as a sacrifice, and the humblest work that can serve the great national cause is regarded as a pleasure and honor. The theatre at Mayence is given over to preparations for the hospital service, and the ladies of the place, old and young, go to work day and night in batches and in gangs, in the coarsest materials and roughest work. Here at Darmstadt no small portion of the palace is devoted to the same purpose, and the work-rooms communicate directly with the princess' apartments. There are piles of mattresses in the galleries, hills of blankets and cushions below, chests of lint, bundles of bandages, mountains of cushions, sand-bags for absorbing blood, wooden receptacles for shattered limbs. There is a continual influx and constant outflow of all that. This afternoon the princess' phaeton had the back seat piled high with cushions wanted for immediate use—decently covered up, it is true, with a carriage rug, but there were so many of them that the rug was sheer hypocrisy and absurd illusion. A large bundle of flannel seriously embarrassed the coachman's legs and style, while it says much for the paving of the Darmstadt streets that all the teapots stowed away in the sword case beneath the ladies' seat reached their destination in safety."

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Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and Intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 98 CENTS

9 15 1m* DIXON'S No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

We offer for sale, at par and accrued interest, the

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free from all Taxation,

OF THE

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The Railroad property, which is mortgaged for the security of the holders of these Bonds, is finished, and has been in full working order since 1854, earning and paying to its stockholders dividends of ten per cent. per annum regularly upon the full paid-up capital stock, now amounting to $17,957,850.

The Bonds have forty years to run, ARE REGISTERED and FREE FROM ALL TAXES, interest SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, payable September and March.

Purchasers will be allowed a rebate of interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. from the date of purchase to September 1, and interest added after September 1 to date of purchase.

For further particulars, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1870. 9 16 1m

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land, (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

9 15 6t

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FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

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FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 6 26

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TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

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Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

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This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

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203 203

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Sale on the premises, No. 732 N. Nineteenth street.
RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning.
September 21, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire elegant furniture.
The furniture was made to order by Herman Suckow, New York, and is equal to new.
May be examined, with catalogues, one day previous to the sale.
MODERN RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back building; lot 16 by 100 feet.
Particulars in catalogues, now ready. 9 13 2t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, French Plate Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, Office Desks and Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Extension Tables, China, Glassware, Fine Bedding, Chandeliers, Stoves, Fine Velvet, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc.
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Also, for account of the United States, 36½ barrels flour. 9 20 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1625 Race street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, BROCATELLE PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano Forte, Velvet and Other Carpets, French Plate Mantel Mirrors, Plated Ware, China, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1625 Race street, will be sold, the entire Furniture of a family declining housekeeping. Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on and after Monday, 19th.
The Furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 9 19 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, Etc.,
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On Wednesday Afternoon,
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8 looms.
1 warp mill.
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176 pounds yarn. 9 19 2t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
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IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
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CHANGE OF DAY.
Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held
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TRADE SALE OF POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE, AND OTHER GOODS.
On Thursday and Friday,
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Catalogues ready day previous to sale. 9 9 6t

Executors' Peremptory Sale on the Premises.
THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, No. 938 North Second street, 19 feet 9 inches front, 46 feet deep.
On Saturday,
September 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, will be sold without reserve or limitation, by order of Executors, all that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of north Second street, 17 feet 8½ inches southward from the southwest corner of Second and Canal streets, containing in front 19 feet 9 inches, and in depth 43 feet 5½ inches on the north line, and 46 feet 5½ inches on the south line, more or less, with free use and privilege of a certain three feet wide alley running into Second street. 9 20 4t

Sale No. 640 North Seventeenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, elegant Rosewood Piano Forte, fine French Plate Mirrors, handsome Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
27th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 640 North Seventeenth street, by catalogue, handsome walnut and plush parlor suit; elegant walnut chamber suit, wardrobe, superior sideboard, dining-room furniture, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano forte, fine French plate pier mirror, handsomely framed; handsome Brussels carpets, fine spring and hair mattresses, kitchen furniture, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 9 20 6t

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No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24f

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Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
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Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.
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Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.
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CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

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N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

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ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, JR., DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, Jr., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims to present the same without delay to
EDWIN N. BENSON,
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street.
Or to their Attorney,
GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq.
9 15 10t* S. E. cor. SIXTH and CHESNUT Sts.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

JOTTINGS.—Unsuccessful attempts were made yesterday to release all the burglars now awaiting trial for the purpose of having them registered.

—Don't forget to register to-day.

—The Democrats have been naturalizing by the hundreds.

—Capitalists should bear in mind next spring that small houses are needed for the working classes.

—A police officer is now detailed to serve bills of stolen property on pawnbrokers throughout the city.

—The work of erecting a new bank at Third and Vine streets is progressing rapidly.

—Alderman Riddell's countenance yesterday presented all the colors of the rainbow.

—There is some talk of the next State Agricultural Fair being held at Point Breeze Park.

—Now that Councils have reconvened the Fire Department is on its good behavior.

—Mayor Fox gives his personal attention to the Central Station hearings.

—The Reform party is virtually dead. It is rumored that the organization lost its leader only a short time since.

—The House of Correction contract will be the subject of a spirited debate in Select Council on Thursday next.

—Harry Huhn is a candidate for President of Common Council. He is the friend of the Police Department.

—The Finance Committee of Councils has refused $10,000 to the Public Buildings Commission for running expenses.

—Joseph Hancock, of the Twentieth ward, and James Work, of the Nineteenth ward, will enter the Senatorial race against George Connell.

—An effort is being made by gentlemen believing in the *prevention* rather than the *detection* of crime to have George Calanan reinstated on the Detective force.

—The steps in front of the offices of the Mayor and Receiver of Taxes, and Independence Hall, are still without the top slabs.

—Look out for the New York gang, led by a thief known as "Noodles," who are visiting the various canvassers' offices and being registered as voters.

—The canvassers of the Third division, Seventh ward, yesterday refused to register colored citizens without two white vouchers.

—Recorder Givin asserts that only a Jay Cooke, a J. Gillingham Fell, or a Caleb Cope can go bail before him in any serious cases. The Lyons matter has taught him a lesson.

—Reserve Officer Harvey had his badge taken from him yesterday for allowing a prisoner and witnesses to decamp from the Central without the formality of a hearing.

—District Attorney Sheppard, Theodore Cuyler, Esq., and other gentlemen waited on the Mayor the other day in reference to an increase of the police force at Chesnut Hill.

—It is rumored that another assessment of $30,000 is being made from the police force without the knowledge of either Mayor Fox or Chief Mulholland. Such a thing was done last winter, and it is again possible.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.—In the Court of Common Pleas this morning the following named charters of incorporation were applied for by the attorneys representing the several parties interested:—

1. Home Building Society.
2. Allemania Building Association.
3. The Paschallville Building Association.
4. St. Vincent's Beneficial Society of Frankford.
5. N. E. Building and Loan Association of Phila.
6. Mutual Friends' Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
7. North Ninth Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia.
8. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, Aramingo.
9. The Peabody Beneficial Society of the city and county of Philadelphia.
10. The Eleventh St. George Building Society of the county of Philadelphia.
11. St. Patrick's Beneficial Society No. 1, United Order of Catholic Brethren, Manayunk Unity.
12. German Ref. St. Stephen's Congregation.
13. The Fifth Mutual Building Society.
14. The Penn Township Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
15. Washington Beneficial Society of Manayunk.
16. Granite Building and Loan Association.
17. The Midnight Mission.
18. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. George's P. E. Church, Kenderton.
19. Union Aid Fraternity. Amendments.
20. The Stationary Engineers' Association of Phila.
21. North U. Pres. Church in the city of Phila.

AUDITORS APPOINTED.—In the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia the following named gentlemen have been within the present month appointed Auditors:—

Samuel C. Perkins, estate of Andrew Henderson.
G. Remak, estate of Samuel Keyser.
Victor Guillou, estate of Edward McBride.
Lewis C. Cassidy, estate of Henry Cressman.
Joseph A. Clay, estate of William Jacobs.
B. Sharkey, estate of Ann Murphy.
Thomas Hart, Jr., estate of Garrick Mallery.
George Bull, estate of Margaret Fox.
William D. Baker, estate of Ann Gallagher.
William S. Marshall, estate of Sarah Burd.
William Grew, estate of Daniel Wilson.

ARREST OF A LIEUTENANT OF POLICE.—On Monday afternoon Lieutenant Flaherty, of the Fifth District, complained to a scavenger who was sweeping the public highway at Eleventh and Locust streets of the dust he was raising in consequence of not sprinkling the street. The sweeper told the officer to go about his business, and said he would attend to his duties just as he pleased. A warm debate followed, and finally the Lieutenant ordered the arrest of the scavenger. Subsequently the street contractor, James Callen by name, caused the arrest of the Lieutenant on a charge preferred before Alderman Hull of his interfering with the law regulating the Board of Health. The officer was put under $700 bail.

A CROSS ACTION.—Last evening a man named John Hoffman, with several friends, went into the beer saloon of Fritz Heft, No. 934 Market street, where, it is alleged, they behaved in a disorderly manner. The proprietor drove them out and used a bung-driver on the head of Hoffman, injuring him rather severely. The latter preferred a charge of assault and battery against Heft, and had him arrested and bound over for a hearing. Mr. Heft then instituted proceedings against Hoffman, and the latter was put under bail in the sum of $800 by Alderman Kerr.

ATTACK ON A SPECIAL OFFICER.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an attack was made upon special officer McGrane, in Virginia street, above Twenty-third, by a crowd of roughs, headed, it is alleged, by a man named James Kelly. The officer was severely beaten, his club taken from him, and his clothing torn almost from his person. An officer coming to the rescue of McGrane put an end to the melee. Kelly and a companion, named De Coursey, were arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Pancoast they were held in $500 bail each.

NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER.—About half past 8 o'clock this morning Bridget McElhenny, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. H. Cope, No. 1807 Vine street, was seriously burned about the face and body by the explosion of a can of coal oil. It seems that the girl was in the act of pouring coal oil on the fire to increase the flames when the accident occurred. Her injuries are of such a character that it is feared she will not recover.

THE NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.—The New York and Boston Express Company, which has located its office at No. 631 Chesnut street, will, on and after Saturday, October 1, receive and forward goods, money, valuable packages, etc., to all points in New York, the Eastern States, and Canadas. The company will pay special attention to the collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

RIVER THIEVES IN CUSTODY.—Last night Delaware Harbor Policemen Morris and Clawson arrested two men while in the act of robbing the steamboat Jersey Blue, lying at Arch street wharf, of baskets of fruit. The prisoners refused to give their names, and were locked up for a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon. They had taken away a load of peaches before their capture.

NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE.—Mrs. Caroline Snyder, the widow of John Snyder, has filed an application to the Orphans' Court of the City of Philadelphia for an allowance of three hundred dollars, under provisions of act of Assembly, out of her husband's estate. The Court have appointed Saturday, October 1, to hear the cause.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE.—Thomas White was arrested yesterday for committing an aggravated assault and battery on a woman named Jane Jones, residing in Poplar Court. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Morrow and was held to bail to answer.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—James Crawford, of West Philadelphia, was this morning arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on the charge of working horses with sore backs and shoulders. He was held in $500 bail to answer at court by Alderman T. H. Clarke.

DROWNED.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at Spruce street wharf upon the body of a man named Keating, found drowned. Deceased had been missing from his home since Saturday night.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Joseph Recite, aged 42 years, accidentally shot himself in the face and head while gunning on Second street, at Schening's farm. The sufferer was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

RUN OVER.—At 9 o'clock this morning Annie Savage, aged 76 years, residing at No. 433 North Second street, was run over by a huckster cart at Second and Noble streets, and was badly bruised about the face. She was taken to her home.

BETHESDA CHURCH.

The Opening of the New Bethesda Presbyterian Church, Kensington—Particulars of the Building—Its History.

The new building of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, just completed, situated at the southeast corner of Frankford road and Vienna street, will be opened for public service for the first time on next Sunday morning, the 25th instant. The building is one of the largest and most handsome in that section of the city, and the congregation worshipping in it is in a most flourishing condition.

The church is under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. T. Eva. The efforts of this reverend gentleman in the building up of this new enterprise have been in every way successful, as the now completed house of worship testifies. He was formerly in charge of the First Kensington Presbyterian Church, on Girard avenue, known as Chandler's Church, from its first minister, and while there was also very successful. On December 4, 1867, the Bethesda congregation was formed as a colony from the first church, and this portion of the old body took with them the pastor. The corner-stone was laid on the first of July, 1868, and by May, 1869, the work was so far completed as to admit of the occupation of the lecture-room, which was dedicated on the eleventh day of that month. The work was then pushed forward and is now completed. The main audience room and the finished building will be formally dedicated with appropriate services on next Sunday.

The building is from designs by Addison Hutton, architect, and is built of hewn Trenton brownstone, in the Philadelphia Norman style. The dimensions outside are 110 by 64 feet. The main audience chamber is 60 by 77 feet. The ceiling of the audience room is 35 feet high, and is in a sloping form, the highest portion holding the lighting apparatus of the church, which consists of three sets or rings of gas burners mounted in strong reflectors. The height of the basement ceiling is eleven feet.

On the main floor there are 780 sittings, exclusive of the gallery. The entire sitting capacity of the church is estimated at about 1200, and this is thought to be about the comfortable figure. The windows are of stained glass, inclusive of one very large one in the front of the church, and are from the manufactory of Brownholtz, Aicken & Ranson. Between the windows, and running to the ceiling, are large plaster ribs in the romanesque style. The galleries run around all four sides of the church, and the organ gallery is at the eastern end, immediately back of and over the pulpit. In this a goodly-sized instrument by H. Knauff & Son has been placed, which will be opened on Thursday evening next with a concert, in which Mr. Michael Cross, the organist of the Cathedral, and several well-known vocalists will take part.

The pulpit desk is of solid polished white marble by Vanderhelt, and the pulpit platform is finished in solid walnut. The pulpit and other furniture is from the house of G. Sanderson, and the upholstering is by Walraven. This last is in dark red for the main floor, while in the gallery the pews are fitted up in a lighter color, and with handsome oil cloth cushions capable of withstanding much hard wear. The carpeting, from J. Ketchenman, is very pretty and also substantial.

The main audience-room is reached by four wide flights of stairs to the sidewalk. The basement has an additional entrance to it and through it to the auditorium, which opens on Vienna street. Directly on the corners of the two streets is an unfinished tower, now run up to the top of the stone work and terminated with ornamental points, but which, when completed, will be continued into a spire altogether in the neighborhood of 180 feet high. The builder of the church was Mr. W. B. Ginnodo, and the painting and oiling was done by Joseph Hemphill.

The congregation of Bethesda has greatly increased in number since its formation, and it is now among the largest in the city. Within three years its communicants have been more than doubled. The president of its Board of Trustees is Select Councilman William Bumm and the treasurer is James Irwin.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—THE CASE OF GEORGE H. BOEHM.—Coroner Taylor this afternoon began an investigation into the case of George Boehm, who died on Friday of injuries alleged to have been received at the hands of George Blakeley, on Thursday morning last, at Baldwin's locomotive works. From the evidence, it appears that the deceased had been at work with the night gang in the steam hammering shop. Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the occurrence, Boehm went into Hamilton street, and in a few minutes George Blakeley came along that street and had a conversation with him. A quarrel ensued, and Blakeley made threats to whip deceased. The latter asked him to fight. A tussle was the consequence, and the foreman of the shop separated the combatants. Blakeley then threatened to cut the foreman, who had hold of him. In the meantime, Boehm secured an iron bar, and coming towards Blakeley, the foreman seized the bar for the purpose of wresting it from him. Boehm left go the bar and went back into the shop, followed by Blakeley.

Whatever occurred subsequently must have been done in the dark, as none of the dozen witnesses who were examined had any knowledge of Blakeley striking Boehm. The witnesses all testified that attention was attracted to the deceased by his groans, and on going to the spot where the sounds emanated they discovered him lying on the ground.

Dr. Shapleigh testified to the nature of the wound which caused death, and that the injury was the result of a blow from some heavy blunt instrument.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from blows inflicted by an instrument in the hands of George Blakeley.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following are the sales of stocks and real estate by M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, at noon to-day, at the Exchange:—

10 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co.	$112
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.	$21
$2000 first mortgage Freedom Iron and Steel Co., with accrued interest	34 per ct.
$5000 Connecting Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, March and September	84 per ct.
$3000 Delaware Division Canal Co. 6s, January and July	85 per ct.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$95
13 shares Central Transportation Co.	$52·25
567 shares West Hickory Mining Association	25c.
Genteel three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1306 Ogden street	$2760

THE ALLEGED RINGLEADER IN CUSTODY.—About six o'clock this morning special officer McGrane and policeman Gallen, of the Ninth district, arrested John McMullin, the alleged ringleader of the gang who committed a murderous assault on officer Rooney, at Twenty fourth and Spring Garden streets, on Sunday, August 31st. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, and was held in $1000 bail to answer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Weaver Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.

This morning the court resumed the trial of John Weaver, for the murder of his wife Fanny, at No. 1104 Parrish street, on the night of April 5 last. From the evidence it appears that on this night the prisoner and his wife, St. John Doris and his wife, and several other parties were in the kitchen of this house, carousing, and in the course of the evening a general fight took place, in which Mrs. Weaver was beaten to death. The Coroner's physician, who made the *post-mortem* examination, described the corpse as covered with bruises, some recent and some old, and said he found the sixth rib on the right side fractured at a point four inches from its anterior termination, and also the upper portion of the liver ruptured, near the fracture of the rib. These injuries were caused by violence, and death resulted from hemorrhage of the liver. There was no external mark of violence near these injuries.

Two little boys, nephews of the deceased, and at the time living with her, the elder being only eight years old, were the first witnesses to the occurrence examined by the Commonwealth; but they said that Mrs. Weaver struck the prisoner upon the head with a goblet, causing him to go away and lie down, and afterwards Doris kicked Mrs. Weaver in the side and thrust her into the yard, where she lay down and died.

A number of other witnesses were examined, but they only showed that the difficulty between Weaver and his wife consisted only in the exchange of blows between them, he striking her upon the nose, and an interval of an hour and a half elapsed before the difficulty occurred in which the woman was killed, with which latter difficulty Weaver was not proven to have been connected.

After the close of the Commonwealth's case, Mr. Oehlschlager, for the prisoner, asked the District Attorney if he would press the case. After consultation the District Attorney replied that all the evidence he could possibly produce had failed entirely to prove the accused guilty, and he could not conscientiously ask for a conviction.

This met with the entire approval of the Court, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

A. J. Lechler, John A. Owens, and Theodore H. Oehlschlager defended the accused.

The prisoner was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Administrator's Sale, No. 7 Woodland Terrace. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIER MIRROR, FINE CARPETS, BOOKCASE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

23d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 7 Woodland Terrace (Darby road, Twenty-seventh ward), by catalogue, the superior furniture, made by George J. Henkels. 9 20 3t

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Situation at Metz.

French Postal Service.

No Railroads or Telegraphs.

All Letters Carried by Hand

Alleged Slanders Against Napoleon.

Prussia Disgusted with England.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Entering Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—The project for a stay of hostilities recently made by the Prussian epresentative, Herr von Arnim, has failed. The Italians are about to force the Roman gates. Only a feeble resistance is anticipated.

The Polish Legion.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—In order to avoid complications with other powers, the French Government have declined the services of the Polish Legion, which were recently tendered.

Several more newspaper establishments have been removed from Paris to Tours.

French Postal Service.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The postal service with Paris is now performed entirely by messengers.

The Situation About Metz.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The London *Times* correspondent writing on Monday from Saarbruck says that on Monday a sotie from Metz was ordered, but subsequently countermanded. The French peasants in that neighborhood continue to murder the German officers by picking them off with rifles. They have also cut the telegraph wires, and inflicted other damage near Epernay.

Slanders Against Napoleon.

The ex-Prefect of Police, Pietrie, who is visiting the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe, writes to newspapers here to silence the slanders against the Emperor.

He says it is untrue that to conceal the court extravagance he reinforced the civil list from the war appropriation. The thing was impossible in French finance. It is untrue that he has ten millions safely invested at Amsterdam. Also untrue that he borrowed two thousand thalers at Sedan. He adds that his master's misfortunes should protect him from such outrages.

The bearer of despatches from Earl Granville to Lord Lyons was obliged to travel from Rouen in a postchaise. The mail service from Paris in all directions is stopped, and the railroads cut and destroyed.

Prussia Disgusted with England.

Prussia is intensely disgusted with the conduct of the English Government, especially in its publishing instantly the confidential memoranda communicated by Count Bernstaff.

The French have constructed earthworks near St. Denis and Clamart.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 20—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sperm Oil easier at £85. Sugar easier. Linseed Oil, £30.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 20—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and for account 92¾@92⅞. American securities quiet. Railways quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—1·30 P. M.—Red Western Wheat, 8s. 5d.; red winter, 9s. 7d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 30,000 quarters, including 17,500 of American. Corn, 28s. 9d. Pork, 115s. Flour, 23s. 9d.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—3·30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 20—4·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady; Erie, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. Sales, 8000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and export. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 20—4·30 P. M.—Linseed oil firm at £10 15s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7½d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fund for the German Wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Preparations for a fair in aid of wounded German soldiers inside the German lines, and widows and orphans of the killed, are progressing successfully. One of the ladies of the executive committee has collected over $5000. Two bankers of this city have contributed $1000 each, and Steinway Brothers have given a piano and given the use of their hall for committee meetings, and prominent cabinet-makers have contributed elegant carved articles.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

AUBURN, Sept. 20.—A steam boiler in T. R. Stalker's planing mill exploded at six o'clock this morning, completely demolishing the large brick building in which it was located, and badly damaging other buildings in the immediate vicinity. The fireman, James Hamilton, having charge of the engine, was buried in the ruins and taken out dead, being scalded from head to foot. The boiler was of 20 horse-power. The total damage will reach $15,000.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Stocks steady. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 113⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112⅜; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅞; Erie, 22⅝; Reading, 96⅛; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 135½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Cotton dull and lower; sales 500 bales uplands at 18½c.; Orleans at 19½c. Flour firm; sales 9000 barrels State at $4·90@5·85; Ohio at $5·40@6·30; Western at $4·90@6·35; Southern at $5·35@8. Wheat firm but quiet; sales 39,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·13@1·17; winter red Western, $1·36. Corn firmer; sales 28,000 bushels Ohio at 54@57c.; Western at 52@54c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; mess, $25·50; prime, $23·50@25. Lard quiet; steam, 15⅛@16c.; kettle, 16@16½c. Whisky firmer and held at 90c. for Western free.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Cotton dull and heavy and lower and nominally 19c. Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat firm and steady; Maryland amber, $1·55@1·65; fair to good, $1·30@1·45; common, $1·15@1·25. Corn scarce and higher; white, 90c.@$1; yellow, nominally 90c.; mixed Western and yellow, 86@88c. Rye dull at 60@75c. Oats quiet at 46@50c. Mess Pork quiet at $28·50. Bacon in good demand; rib sides, 17@17½c.; clear do., 17⅜@17½c.; shoulders, 15c. Hams, 25@25½. Lard quiet at 16½c. Whisky firm and held at 92@93c.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States met at 9 o'clock. After prayer the regular business was proceeded with. Representative Mayer, of Mississippi, presented a form of funeral service, which was referred to a special committee; also, amendments to by-laws, which were referred to the Legislative Committee. Amended constitutions of several State grand bodies were presented; also, appeals from decisions in State grand lodges, all of which were appropriately referred.

At 10 o'clock the lodge proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were elected:—Frederick Stewart, of Washington, D. C., Grand Sire; A. C. Logan, of Kansas, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgeley, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Indiana, Grand Treasurer. The regular business was then resumed and a number of resolutions were presented and referred. A recess was taken.

SCANNEL AVENGED.

The Murder of Thomas Donohue, Under Bail to Appear for Trial for the Assassination of Florence Scannel—John Scannel Accused.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, Thomas Donohue (who was accused before the Coroner of killing Florence Scannel, but who, after he had been declared guilty, was out on bail awaiting his trial), while walking along the Third avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, with his two cousins, Dennis and Thomas Donohue, was met by a man who approached him with his head hanging down evidently to conceal his features. With a short start the man stopped in front of the party. Without a word he pointed a pistol to the breast of Thomas Donohue, and instantly fired. The report was distinctly heard at Twentieth street by the officer on duty.

The ball entered Thomas Donohue's left breast. The assailant, after shooting, turned around and ran rapidly along Seventeenth street, pursued by several citizens, but he disappeared in Irving place. On his road he threw away an ordinary slouched hat, a gray spring overcoat, and a brown wig, all of which had evidently been used as a disguise. He was also seen to throw away a pistol, which was picked up by Mr. McDonald, of No. 152 Third avenue. The other articles were picked up by Sergeant Loonie, of East Twenty-second Street Police, who, while going his rounds, was talking to officer Burleigh on the Third avenue, about a block from the scene of murder, and who both hurried to the spot upon hearing the report of the pistol, and found Donohue bleeding from the wound in his left breast.

DONOHUE RECOGNIZED HIS ASSASSIN.

The Sergeant asked Donohue who had shot him, and the wounded man at once replied that it was John Scannell, and that he had recognized him in spite of his disguise. Donohue's companions also said that the murderer had run away along Seventeenth street. The Sergeant therefore went rapidly in that direction, and saw a carriage, in which were two persons, hurriedly driving away. Suspecting that the murderer might be in that vehicle, the Sergeant overhauled it, but found that he was mistaken, and this delay gave the fleeing assassin a chance to escape. The Sergeant, having found the clothing before alluded to, then returned to the police station, Donohue having been borne by his friends to his residence at No. 348 East Eighteenth street.

THE NATURE OF THE WOUND.

Dr. Kimbark having examined the wound pronounced it very serious. He could not positively assert that it was fatal, although the fact that the bullet was a very large one, that it made a jagged wound, and that it did not bleed much externally, is almost conclusive evidence that it is mortal.

SCANNEL'S HOUSE VISITED.

As Donohue has asserted positively that John Scannel had fired the fatal shot, a visit to the Glennon House, Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street, formerly kept in part by John Scannel, was deemed necessary.

The person in this house said that John Scannel was at Copake, on the Harlem Railroad, and had been there for at least eight weeks. If, therefore, the assailant was John Scannel, he must have come to this city to shoot Donohue, as he had often threatened he would do on the first opportunity.

JOHN SCANNEL OUT ON BAIL.

When John Scannel before attempted the life of Thomas Donohue, and was arrested, he was bound over in $1000 bonds to keep the peace toward Donohue and all other citizens for twelve months.—*N. Y. Sun to-day.*

LASHED TO THE DEAD.

Shipwreck on the Lakes—Twenty-four Hours in the Water.

The steam barge Manitoba arrived at Windsor from Detroit recently, having in tow a yacht to which was lashed the dead body of a man named Dennis Turner, and aboard the barge, weak and hardly able to stand, was one David Merritt, the dead man's companion. Merritt's story, as told in the Detroit *Free Press*, was one full of peril and excitement.

Both men were residents of Michigan Centre, Jackson county. Some three weeks ago they set out on a hunting and fishing tour. Hunting and fishing, they spent the time until last Saturday, when, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as they were seven miles off Stony Point, bound across the lake, by some mismanagement, or from a sudden shift of the heavy wind which was blowing from the east, the boat was suddenly capsized. On first being thrown out the men clambered upon the side of the yacht, not at first regarding the affair in a serious light. But they soon found that the wind was strengthening, bringing up a rougher sea, which soon constantly broke over them. They made several attempts to right the craft, but the heavy sea, and the numbness which soon seized them, rendered all their attempts unsuccessful.

After a time Turner became so weak and numb that, with Merritt's help, he lashed himself to the boat, to prevent the seas washing him away. Merritt was holding a short oar or paddle when the accident occurred, and he now found that by using this he could keep his blood circulating, and prevent the helplessness which was so surely and steadily rendering Turner a dead man. All night long the mad, hungry waves beating over them, the wind howling a funeral dirge, the boat bounding and straining, the men clung to life, cheering each other as best they could with the hope that daylight would bring some passing vessel to their relief. How long and gloomy that night was, few of us can imagine—one steadily dying, the other feeling that death would soon seek him out despite all that he could do.

Thus wore the night away, and just in the grey of the morning they said to each other that their lives depended on making another effort to right the boat. For this purpose their lashings were cast off and together they made the attempt. But Turner's helplessness, the cold water, the rough waves all worked against them, and with a cry of despair on on his lips, Turner let go his precarious hold and sank beneath the foaming waters. As he rose again he became entangled in the rigging of the mast, but was slowly drowning when Merritt made up his mind to rescue him. Crawling carefully to the tip of the mast, cheering the man to bear up and hold on, he at length reached and brought him back, succeeding, after much hard labor, in again lashing him to the boat. But the poor fellow was too far gone to recover from it and without a word or a groan sank back his full weight on the rope around him, and in a few minutes was dead.

Morning brought no relief. Passing sails were too distant to notice the overturned yacht, and Merritt was becoming too weak to make any exertion. He could do no more than let the boat float before the wind. At noon the hope of rescue before death had nearly left. But about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Manitoba, guided by some ruling hand, bore down upon them. Slowly she bore down, wind blowing and sea running, and they at last saw him. What one of the crew asserted was nothing but a log, proved, under the captain's glass, to be the living and dead, and the former was soon in the cabin of the barge. He was just able to stand and could not tell his story until warmed by stimulants and fire. The yacht was taken in tow, and arrived as stated.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John Lennox, residing on Front street, below Dana, died suddenly last evening of heart disease.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, N..c.101⅝	200 sh Read R..b10. 48⅛
10 sh Minehill R.. 51⅛	600 do..ls.b10. 48⅜
10 sh Leh Val..2d. 58⅞	100 do..... s60. 48⅛
100 sh O C& A R R. reg&in.... 45⅝	200 do..ls.b15.48·31
	100 do......... 48⅛
100 sh Read R..c.48 3-16	100 do......... 48⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New.101⅝	100 sh Read R..b30.48·44
$5000 Phil & E 7s.ls. 88⅛	100 do......c. 48⅛
$1000 Sch N 6s, 82.. 73⅛	300 do....ls.c. 43⅛
800 sh Read.rg&i.ls. 48⅜	100 do...b5&n.48 31

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS,

Engraved in new and handsome styles.

FINE STATIONERY.

Arms, Monograms, Illuminating, Etc.

DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths§p PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

Bismarck and Favre.

The Situation at Paris.

The New Cuban Cable Tolls.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

A Great Fire in Boston.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Paris Ramparts.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram.*)—A great spirit animates the soldiers on the Paris ramparts. Sorties are made every day to harass the enemy. Prince Albert occupies Nanges.

The Czar and Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Czar wrote a letter to the Queen extolling the wonderful ability and soldierly qualities of the Prussians, and congratulating her Majesty on the victories. A suit of apartments have been assigned in the palace to a number of women who are employed in the preparation of bandages, the making of lint and other articles for use in the hospitals. Her Majesty has written an appeal to the ladies of Germany to alleviate the condition of the wounded. It is denied that King William will only treat with Napoleon; he will treat with the present French authorities, but will hold all the territory he occupies until the French Chambers guarantee a treaty.

A Letter from Bismarck

says:—"Rest satisfied that the safety of Germany is being properly secured, and the peace of the world assured. No obstacles will be placed on the part of Germany in the way of a termination of the war, into which she was dragged most unwillingly, but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are secure and

The Integrity of the Fatherland

guaranteed, while the people of Germany are rendered safe from any future cruel and unnecessary conflict, the slaughter resulting from which we cannot but look upon with horror."

The Regency Revoked.

Private letters from Cassel state that the ex-Emperor Napoleon has formally revoked the decree by which the Empress assumed the Regency in Paris.

King William and Favre.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—According to the latest Berlin telegrams, King William has agreed to receive Jules Favre, the French Minister of War, and listen to propositions for peace at Rheims to-morrow.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Great Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—This city was visited by another destructive fire this morning, which broke out in Maynard's machine shop, formerly the locomotive works of McKay & Aldus. The main building, of wood, two hundred feet long, was burned; also McKay's wharf, and two barks lying alongside, were nearly destroyed, together with the machine shop of George M. Bird, and the rigging loft of A. B. Lowe. An explosion of naptha during the fire created alarm and tended to spread the flames. The vessels burned were the St. Cloud, just from New York, and Nova Scotia, of Boston. The Atlantic Company lose largely in machinery. The total loss is estimated at $150,000. Insured for about one-half.

Fire in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20.—The residence of Dr. John C. Page, at Centre Harbor, N. H., was destroyed by fire last night, together with two large barns. The loss is estimated at from $8000 to $10,000—partially insured.

FROM CUBA.

Cable Tolls.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The tolls by the new cable will be fixed as follows:—For messages from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, two dollars and fifty cents for the first ten words and twenty-five cents for each additional word; for messages from Havana to Jamaica, five dollars for the first ten words and fifty cents for each additional word. The tolls in all cases payable in gold.

Deaths from Cholera.

There were one hundred and twenty-three deaths in the city by cholera yesterday; for the work ending Saturday the number of deaths was 560 from cholera alone. There is but little yellow fever in the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Atlantic Fleet

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, reports from Rio Janeiro, August 11, that he had received a communication from Commander Semmes, of the United States steamer Portsmouth, dated Brazil, August 8, informing him that they had one case of smallpox on board. The French flag-ship in the harbor of Rio, was to sail on the evening of 14th August for France, and the French iron-clad Alma left the same day for Montevideo and China, via the Cape of Good Hope.

Naval Orders.

Commander Edward Barrett is ordered to ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Paymaster Aaron H. Nelson is ordered to duty at New Orleans; First Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Upham to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Captain Thomas G. Carlitt is detached from command of the California, and placed on waiting orders; Captain Paul Shirley, from command of the receiving ship Independence, on the 12th of November next, and ordered to duty as chief of staff for the Pacific Fleet; Lieutenant William H. Emory, Surgeon A. Hudson, Assistant Surgeon John A. Wise, Boatswain A. J. Miller, Gunner John G. Askins, and Sailmaker John A. Birdsall are detached from the Savannah and placed on waiting orders; Paymaster R. A. Allen from the Savannah, and ordered to settle accounts; Passed Assistant Paymaster George W. Brown from duty at New Orleans and ordered to settle accounts; Chaplain James J. Kane from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

—A question of veracity has arisen between the Hartford *Times* and the Water Commissioners of that city. The *Times* insists that quantities of dead fish have been expelled from the pipes, and the Commissioners say it is not so. Who's to decide?

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Prussia Anxious for Peace.

She would Treat Willingly.

Suffering at the Seat of War.

Fortification of Lyons.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Roman Question.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—The official journal of this city to-day publishes the following details of the Roman question:—

Herr Arnim, North German Ambassador to the Pontifical States, has written a letter to Lieutenant-General Cadorna, commanding the Italian troops, informing him of the complete failure of his attempts to prevent resistance to the Italian occupation of Rome.

The foreign legionaries defy the Pope's wishes in that regard, and the Italians must take by force what is impossible to diplomacy. The Italians are in force on all sides of the city, except to the eastward. In the city preparations to receive an assault are being made. These preparations provide as far as possible for the security of property, the venerable monuments, and the lives of non-combatants.

The Paris Municipal Council.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The election of members of the Municipal Council of Paris will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Prussian Readiness for Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent confirms the Prussian readiness to treat with any French Government which is capable of making and guaranteeing a peace.

The Barricades

are rapidly forming at Paris inside the fortifications.

The Defense of Lyons.

Lyons is in a state of defense, and many troops are posted there.

Colonels Seymour and Carleton, of the British army, who are with the armies now operating in France, attest

The Horrible Suffering

at the seat of war. Soldiers and peasantry are perishing from starvation. Women are violated, the dead outraged, and prisoners famished.

The Rumor About Russia.

No faith is placed in the statement that Russia objects to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Blair Murder Case.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20.—Some days ago Ruffen C. Blair was waylaid and murdered in the vicinity of Athens, Ala., by disguised men. The citizens turned out in large numbers and captured, at Reverend, Ashbury Barrel, leader of the band, and four others. Barrel attempted to escape and was killed; the others were imprisoned. Armed citizens are in search of the remainder of the band, determined to bring them to punishment. The affair was personal entirely.

FROM THE WEST.

The Prize Ring.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—A match was made yesterday between Tom. Allen and James C. Gallagher, to fight on Nov. 1st, within fifty miles from St. Louis, for $1500. Allen staking $1000, and Gallagher $500.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Arrived, steamship Merrimac, from St. Thomas, W. I.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........60 | 11 A. M.......74 | 2 P. M.......77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. schr Iris, Buckard, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Z. Steelman, Adams, Lynn, do.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, Cambridgep't, do.
Schr Helen, Perry, Malden, do.
Schr J. S. Lee, Lee, Portland, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Empire, Hering, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Ormus, Pattangall, 38 days from Antwerp, with mdse. to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Haidee, McDonald, 21 days from Milk river, Jam., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co. During the first part of our passage experienced a succession of calms and light winds.

Schr H. N. Squire, Test, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Telegraph, Ryler, from Rappahannock River.
Schr James Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Charles E. Jackson, Budcock, do.
Schr Samuel L. Russell, Smith, do.
Schr Maggie P. Chadwick, Gage, do.
Schr Bessie Morris, Allen, do.
Schr West Wind, Wallace, do.
Schr David S. Siner, Siner, do.
Schr H. J. Raymond, Ellsworth, do.
Schr W. J. Crocker, Baxter, do.
Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, from Newport.
Schr John McAdams, Wallace, from Providence.
Schr Geo. B. McFarland, Smith, do.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, do.
Schr Armenia, Call, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Schrs Ralph Souder and Henry G. Fay—reported by Mr. James Rutherford, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Bark John G. Hall (says a Liverpool item dated Sept. 4), which returned to that port on Friday evening, had only sailed thence for Philadelphia, on the 28th ult. On the night of the 31st, off Tuskar, she was run into by a screw steamer, trading, it is supposed, between Havre and Glasgow. The bark lost stemhead, bowsprit, foretop and mainroyal masts, together with sundry gear, and has been redocked for repairs.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.
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